FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 198

11 October 1979

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Korionov Hits 'Sinister' U.S. Eurostrategic Missile Plans [PRAVDA 9 Oct] AA 1
IZVESTIYA Editorial Highlights Brezhnev Warning on NATO Missiles [9 Oct] AA 4
Bovin Hails Brezhnev Euromissile, Troop Cut Proposals [IZVESTIYA 10 Oct] AA 6
Carter 'Belittles' Soviet Disarmament Proposal AA 9
Western Reaction to Brezhnev Disarmament Proposals AA 10
British Criticism [Borisov] AA 10
FRG, U.S. Comment [PRAVDA 9 Oct] AA 11

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Prices Body Ends Session in Soviet Armenia [Yerevan KOMMUNIST 29 Sep] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Castro Arrives in New York To Address UN General Assembly CC 1
Consultative Conference on Antarctica Ends in Washington CC 1
UNCTAD Session Opens in Geneva, To Discuss Economic Relations CC 1
Briefs: Seminar in Odessa CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

PRAVDA Condemns U.S. Military Plans in Gulf Region [Glukhov, 6 Oct] A 1
Dmitriyev Commentary on Carter's Middle East Remarks A 2
Brown's Far East Visit Seeks To Net PRC in Defense Pact A 2
Kharkov on Intensification of U.S.-Japanese Military Cooperation A 3
NOVOYE VREMYA Editorial on U.S. Reaction to Soviet Troops in Cuba [5 Oct] A 4
IZVESTIYA Cites U.S. Newspaper Attack on Hypocrisy Over Cuba Issue [Chugrov, 7 Oct] A 6
'Gloomy' Prospects for U.S. Economy Reported A 6

NORTHEAST ASIA

Increased Japanese Military Activity Aimed at USSR [Bandura in IZVESTIYA 4 Oct] C 1
U.S.-Japan Military Cooperation Viewed in Light of Brown Visit C 1
Japanese Oppostion Parties, Trade Unions Hit for Anti-Sovietism C 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Rashidov Greets Laos' Phomvihan on Tashkent Stopover E 1
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 30 Sep]
Soviet Efforts for Peace in Southeast Asia Lauded E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Joint Communique Issued on Brezhnev Visit to GDR F 1
[PRAVDA 9 Oct]
Ustinov Sends Greetings to GDR's Hoffmann on Jubilee F 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Oct]
Demichev Greets GDR's Hager on Arrival in Moscow F 7
Kremlin Reception F 7
'Friendly Talk' F 7
Soviet Navy Ships End Visit to Rostock F 8
Romanov Receives Polish Ambassador in Leningrad F 8
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Sep]
Grishin Bids Farewell to Belgrade LCY Delegation F 8
Kunayev Receives Czechoslovak Ambassador in Alma-Ata F 8

WESTERN EUROPE

Krasikov Sees Euromissiles Plan as Threat to Peace, W. Europe G 1
Italian, Spanish CP Heads Meet in Madrid G 2
Patolichev Receives French Businessman G 2
[IZVESTIYA 7 Oct]
Arkhipov Receives Spanish Delegation of Businessmen G 2
Correction to Coverage of Greek Prime Minister's USSR Visit G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Developments in Kurdish Insurgency In Iran Noted H 1
30 People Arrested in Iranian Port Following 'Incidents' H 1
Iranian Minister Leaves Moscow After Visit H 1
Libyan Air Force Chief To Visit USSR This Month H 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Oct]
Return of USSR Government Delegation From YAR Reported H 2
[IZVESTIYA 4 Oct]
'Arafat Holds Press Conference on Visit to Turkey H 2
Policy Document of Syrian Progressive National Front Cited H 2
[PRAVDA 4 Oct]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

MVD's Shchelokov Replies to PRAVDA Editorial on Law, Order [PRAVDA 7 Oct] R 1
Kunayev Addresses Kazakh CP Aktiv Meeting R 1
Lithuanian MVD Party Aktiv Discusses Crime Prevention R 2
[SOVETSKAYA LITVA 29 Sep]
Turkmen Paper Recounts Capture of Border Violator R 2
[TURMENSKAYA ISKRA 19 Sep]
Briefs: Kazakh Administrative Changes R 2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Birthrate Rise Seen as Essential to USSR Manpower Needs S 1
[Perevedentsev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 3 Oct]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA: Grain Harvest 91 Percent Complete T 1
Further Details T 1
Radio Reports Agricultural Developments for 10 October T 1
RSFSR Agronomist Discusses Expanded Soybean Cultivation T 2
Winter Sowing Completed in the Ukraine T 2
Transportation of Sugarbeets Delayed in Ukraine T 2
Briefs: Amurskaya Oblast Grain Delivery T 3

KORIONOV HITS 'SINISTER' U.S. EUROSTRATEGIC MISSILE PLANS

LD101115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA political commentator Vitaliy Korionov article: "Playing With Fire"]

[Text] The processes now taking place in the international arena are attracting great attention from the peoples. The first half of the seventies was marked by substantial positive shifts in the relations between countries with different social systems. This did not come easy. It took decades of struggle for the Western countries to recognize postwar realities. The efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries were not in vain.

The peace program put forward by the 24th and developed by the 25th CPSU Congress has become a mighty factor in improving the international political climate. Through the common efforts of the socialist countries, all peace-loving states and the social forces and movements advocating peace it has been possible to press back the supporters of the cold war. The signing of SALT I gave the "green light" for the SALT II treaty which in its turn opens up the prospect of further headway along the path of nuclear arms limitation.

The all-European conference, which was initiated by the USSR and the other socialist community countries, adopted a charter of peaceful relations among states--the Final Act. The CPSU and the Soviet state are resolute supporters of the full implementation of that document.

"If we are to judge by their words," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his speech in Berlin 6 October, "The West's statesmen also seem to want this. But unfortunately our partners' deeds too often move in a different direction. We cannot help seeing the real facts: The supporters of the arms race are utilizing any pretexts--even, it can be said, nonexistent, invented ones--in order to exacerbate the situation and spark military preparations. As for Europe, they are planning to plant a mine under the edifice of peace here--under its very foundation."

The recent period has been characterized by a considerable activation of the forces in the imperialist camp which are gambling on nuclear missile weapons.

Plans are being actively elaborated for the still greater saturation of Western Europe with nuclear weapons. This summer D. Aaron, deputy to the President's assistant for national security affairs (that is, Z. Brezezinski), conveyed to the West European leaders a proposal by the U.S. administration on creating so-called "Eurostrategic nuclear forces." It is a question of deploying in central Europe (primarily the FRG, Belgium and the Netherlands) American medium-range missiles capable, the American press has reported, of delivering nuclear strikes against targets in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

A few days ago a "group of high-ranking NATO experts" approved a recommendation to deploy on the territory of a number of West European states up to another 600 missiles with nuclear warheads and an increased range. The implementation of this plan would mean the still greater supersaturation of the European Continent with weapons of mass destruction.

The new plan, which is extremely dangerous to the cause of European and world peace, is camouflaged, as is customary in these circles, by utterly hypocritical talk of "defending Western Europe" from the "Soviet danger." The authors of these claims are not original. They are merely following the prescription of the notorious J.F. Dulles who, back in the fifties, taught: "In order to make a country bear the burden involved in maintaining mighty armed forces, it is necessary to create an emotional atmosphere akin to the wartime psychological situation. It is necessary to create the idea of an external threat."

However, by no means everyone in Western Europe believes in the "Soviet threat" myth. Here are just two examples. The authors of "An Introduction to the Science of War and Peace" published this year in the Netherlands reach the following conclusion: "Analysis of the structure of Russia's military might has shown that plans have never been nurtured there for seizing the world by means of weapons. The military structure there is indicative more of a desire to insure security than of military aggression." The Turkish Defense Minister N. Akmandor, who is "Eurogroup" chairman for 1979, says the same thing in the August 1979 issue of NATO review: "It cannot be said that the Warsaw Pact represents a direct threat. There is no evidence that the USSR and its allies have aggressive intentions regarding countries with different political and social structures."

But the militant nuclear weaponmongers across the ocean are not about to consider the real state of affairs. Pretending to be "Europe's friends," they resort to all kinds of tricks to achieve their aim--to change the equilibrium of forces now existing on our continent and to attempt to insure military superiority for the NATO bloc.

For 30 years Western Europe's inhabitants were assured that the American "nuclear umbrella" was their salvation. But now it suddenly transpires that this "umbrella" is pretty much full of holes and therefore, as Britain's The DAILY TELEGRAPH declares, "while deliberations are going on, there is an opportunity to strengthen nuclear potential in Europe." And so what is needed is not SALT II nor SALT III, but a further furious buildup of nuclear weapons both within the NATO framework and outside it--that is the logic of these circles.

The New York TIMES also warns the West Europeans that "in the event of a conflict in Europe the American President may not be prepared to use nuclear weapons to defend the alliance (that is, NATO--V.K.) for fear that Moscow would retaliate by destroying the American missiles in the United States."

According to this "logic," there is only one way out--to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe. And here it is pretended that Western Europe's peoples are simply bursting with impatience to see Pershing-2 missiles on their territory. However, the situation is quite different. The plan for "Eurostrategic nuclear forces" is being foisted on Western Europe against its peoples' will.

Our continent's peoples, who experienced the horrors of World War II, cannot fail to see the real facts. And these testify that the implementation of the American military's plans threatens Europe, and particularly its civilian population, with utterly incomparable misfortunes. Let us look at the experience of 20th century wars.

In World War I about 10 million people were killed, of whom 95 percent were servicemen and 5 percent members of the peaceful population. [paragraph continues]

In World War II more than 50 million people were killed: 50 percent servicemen and 50 percent peaceful inhabitants. In Korea 9 million people were killed; 84 percent were peaceful inhabitants and only 16 percent were servicemen. Finally, during the American aggression in Vietnam, as Stockholm International Peace Research Institute data testify, peaceful inhabitants constituted more than 90 percent of those killed. It is not difficult to imagine just what the implementation of the Pentagon strategists' latest schemes promises for densely populated Western Europe. It is not inappropriate to recall the words spoken by W. Churchill in 1951: "We must not forget that by creating an American base...we are making ourselves a target and maybe a bull's-eye."

According to Western press reports, more than 8,000 nuclear warheads and more than 3,000 delivery vehicles for them are now deployed at the American bases and military facilities in Western Europe. Even today that is a powder keg of tremendous explosive power. But how mortal the danger will become if Western Europe is transformed into a launchpad for American Pershing-2 missiles targeted on the USSR!

The Soviet Union has never threatened and is not about to threaten anyone. Our strategic doctrine is purely defensive. The USSR does not build up its might on the European Continent in excess of the scale necessitated by defense. But, of course, the Soviet Union cannot view with indifference the military preparations by the United States and the other NATO countries--preparations which threaten its security.

"The socialist countries," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "would not, of course, apathetically watch efforts by the NATO militarists. In that case we would have to take the necessary additional steps to strengthen our security. We could be left no other way out. But one thing is perfectly clear: Implementation of NATO's plans would inevitably exacerbate the situation in Europe and would largely poison the international atmosphere as a whole."

The hysteria unleashed by influential U.S. circles over the Soviet training center on Cuba has demonstrated once again the irresponsibility with which some people across the ocean are playing with the fate of detente. The efforts to thwart American Senate ratification of the SALT II treaty have opened the eyes of further millions of people to the fact that U.S. militarist forces know no bounds in their desire to implement their adventurist schemes.

It is natural that the risky game over SALT II should be causing deep concern in Western Europe. Both the peoples and the governments of that part of the continent unambiguously declare that they are in favor of implementing the treaty.

The U.S. ruling circles' efforts to foist on Western Europe a new round of nuclear missile armaments threaten to reverse the detente process. That is why there is a particular need now for persistent and energetic action against the dangerous plans of the strategists across the ocean. Detente must continue, political detente must without fail be supplemented by military detente and the incipient process of the world sliding into cold war must be stopped.

It is to precisely this aim that the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state are directed. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the celebrations marking the GDR's 30th anniversary formulates exceptionally important new USSR initiatives.

The Soviet Union is prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in our country's western regions by comparison with the present level--provided, of course, that there is no additional deployment of such weapons in Western Europe. In the course of the next 12 months up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and a certain quantity of other military equipment will be withdrawn from GDR territory. It is also proposed to implement a number of other practical measures aimed at further expanding confidence-building measures in Europe. Thus the Soviet Union is setting an example of the move from words to real action.

The ball is now in the West's court. The NATO countries' response will show whether they are prepared to take account of the peoples' will and vital interests.

At the price of tremendous efforts Europe's peoples have achieved an outstanding gain--for 35 years our long-suffering continent has not experienced the calamities of war. This success must be consolidated. The supreme wisdom nowadays is not to intensify the danger of nuclear catastrophe but to liberate mankind from the treat of another war.

The schemes of the militarists across the ocean are irreconcilably at variance with the vital interests of the peoples of all Europe. These sinister plans can be thwarted. They must be thwarted.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL HIGHLIGHTS BREZHNEV WARNING ON NATO MISSILES

LD101035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "USSR's Historic Peace Initiative"]

[Text] These days mankind's gaze has been riveted on Berlin, capital of the GDR. Today the peoples and governments of states in all parts of the world are carefully considering every word uttered at the festivities in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary by the head of the Soviet party and government delegation--Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

There is special, profound meaning in the fact that the wise and strong call to preserve and strengthen the policy of detente and to surmount the dangerous intrigues of enemies of the peaceful life and the idea of the insistent need for military detente was issued from democratic Berlin. The creation of the GDR was a turning point in the history of postwar Europe.

Every step along the path of peace demands persistence, flexibility and tremendous energy. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, possesses all these qualities. Mankind estimates at its true worth his outstanding personal contribution to the cause of peace. Among the politicians and statesmen of modern times there is none more authoritative than Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This has been confirmed once again with impressive force by the truly worldwide response elicited by the Soviet leader's speech at the ceremony devoted to the 30th anniversary of the GDR's formation.

Millions upon millions of people have greeted with tremendous satisfaction the Soviet Union's historic peace initiative set forth in L.I. Brezhnev's speech. Its value is especially great because it has been put forward by the Soviet Union in agreement with the GDR and after consultations with the other Warsaw Pact states, that is, with the entire mighty socialist community which does not fear the threats of imperialist adventurers.

This initiative was born of the principled defensive nature of Soviet strategic doctrine and the consistency of the USSR's efforts aimed at resolving the most urgent problem of the present time--the problem of disarmament. The Soviet Union, while not tolerating the other side's military superiority, in no way seeks such superiority itself.

This is known perfectly well by those imperialist politicians and their generals who deliberately spread fables about a "Soviet military threat" and in no way wish to learn the simple truth that real political boldness consists not in the thirst for competition and confrontation but in the ability to implement a policy of peace and goodneighborliness without deviation or digression.

To implement it not by means of pious words--there is no lack of those on both sides of the Atlantic--but in practice, however, the actions of the NATO strategists and their Washington bosses move in opposite directions.

The situation in Europe, where it is planned to deploy new types of American nuclear missile weapons in the west of the continent, that is, to change the strategic situation, upset the equilibrium of forces and insure the NATO bloc's military superiority, can become particularly dangerous.

"As regards military superiority, we shall see what we shall see, as the saying goes"--this was the wise folk saying cited by L.I. Brezhnev in his speech in Berlin's Palace of the Republic. It proved most apt and was very quickly taken up by the press, radio and television in many countries, eliciting ironic remarks about NATO strategists.

But they must also thoroughly weight the very serious warnings that have issued from Berlin. They cannot fail to understand that the realization of NATO's plans would inevitably exacerbate the situation in Europe and poison the international situation in many reppects.

Naturally, this would require countermeasures from the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw pact members with a view to insuring security.

It is dangerous to play with fire. This must particularly be taken into account by states such as the FRG, which, like other European NATO countries, incidentally, is faced with a serious choice.

As for the storytellers spreading myths about the "Soviet military threat," the ground has been totally cut from under their feet by the authoritative statements of L.I. Brezhnev as chairman of the USSR Defense Council to the effect that the number of medium-range carriers of nuclear weapons on the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union has not been increased by a single missile or a single aircraft in the past 10 years. On the contrary, a certain reduction has been implemented. The USSR also has not increased the numbers of its troops deployed in central Europe for a number of years.

That part of L.I. Brehznev's speech in Berlin's Palace of the Republic announcing the decision to reduce unilaterally the numbers of Soviet troops in central Europe has elicited very wide responses and is regarded as convincing proof of our country's confident and firm peace-loving course.

The readiness to reduce from the present level the number of medium-range nuclear carriers deployed in western regions of the Soviet Union should especially be singled out. Of course, this readiness can be realized only if there is no additional deployment of medium-range nuclear carriers in West Europe.

There is an unending stream of reports from various countries attesting that the peoples welcome the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives, which are of tremendous significance for strengthening peace and security in Europe and stabilizing the world situation as a whole. It is up to the NATO countries' governments to evaluate these initiatives properly and follow our good example--which would clear the way for accords. Any other approach will be rejected by the peoples.

The new peace steps stem from our party's entire foreign policy course and are the practical implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

"In Europe, as in all other regions of our world," L.I. Brezhnev said in Berlin, "we want peace, lasting peace. This is the fundamental basis of our foreign policy, its backbone. We implement this policy consistently and unswervingly."

BOVIN HAILS BREZHNEV EUROMISSILE, TROOP CUT PROPOSALS

LD111025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Political observer A. Bovin article: "Example of Good Will"]

[Text] We have all grown accustomed to the style of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches. The main thing in them is their profound, comprehensive analysis of the situation--clear, absolutely precise assessments and no less precise proposals aimed at resolving the most urgent burning issues of international life. One more example of this is Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Berlin.

Naturally, in taking part in the celebration of the GDR's 30th anniversary and being in the center of Europe, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman focused his attention on problems of European security, on what must be done and what path must be traveled to supplement political detente with military detente. "In Europe," L.I. Brezhnev stated, "as in all other parts of our world, we want peace--lasting peace. This is the fundamental basis of our foreign policy and its backbone. We pursue this policy consistently and unswervingly."

Relying on this fundamental basis, L.I. Brezhnev examines the problems of European military detente on three different but intersecting planes.

First, military and, indeed, political detente in Europe are incompatible with the NATO plans to deploy so-called "Eurostrategic weapons"--that is, U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons--on West European territory. The essence of these plans are set forth in the words of FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher: "Soviet armament in the sphere of medium-range missiles necessitates a qualitative leap in the same armaments on the opposite side. It is essential here to reestablish an equilibrium of forces." That is NATO's concept. It is pernicious in both its premises and its conclusions.

It is the same old arguments about the "Soviet threat," the Soviet Union's buildup of its nuclear missile might in Europe, which serve as the premises. The chairman of the USSR Defense Council stated quite clearly on this score: The USSR's strategic doctrine has a strictly defensive orientation. Our country is not striving for military superiority and is threatening no one. The Soviet Union is not placing medium-range missile launchers and medium bombers on other states' territory; in the past 10 years the number of medium-range missile launchers deployed in the European part of the Soviet Union and the yield of their nuclear warheads has not only not increased but has even decreased somewhat. So that talk of the "Soviet threat" is utterly unfounded.

Now--about the conclusions. In practical terms, they come down to emplacing in a number of West European states approximately 600 U.S. Pershing-2 missiles and ground-based cruise missiles capable of striking targets on USSR territory. Let us suppose this is done. What then? Then a well-known law not only of physics but also of politics comes into force: Action causes reaction. Then, under the conditions of the substantial change in the strategic situation on the continent, the Warsaw Pact countries would have to take additional steps to consolidate their defense. The result is not hard to predict. The NATO countries will scarcely feel more secure. Rather the opposite. The toughening of military antagonism, the aggravation of the political situation in Europe would inevitably intensify the threat of war and reduce the present arduously attained level of security.

The Soviet Union does not want that. That is why it was clearly stated in Berlin that if NATO does not increase its Eurostrategic potential, the USSR is prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons in the country's western regions. All related questions and others can be examined within the framework of the SALT III talks which should be begun immediately after the SALT II treaty is implemented.

The greatest significance from the viewpoint of the overall atmosphere in Europe and throughout the world attaches to the reaffirmation in Berlin of the Soviet Union's well-known pledge--never to use nuclear weapons against states which do not produce these weapons, do not acquire them and do not have them on their territory.

Those are our positions. And our West European partners must choose whether to heed the voice of reason and travel with us further along the path of detente or whether to heed Brzezinski and to return to cold war times.

Second, the continuation of military detente on the continent requires the intensification of the Vienna talks. The following situation now exists in Vienna. The 19th round has begun. Three new proposals from the socialist countries (submitted in June and November 1978 and June 1979) are on the table. To this day there has been no official reply to them. The West, despite exhaustive explanations, is submerging the matter in fruitless and endless doubts as to how many troops the Warsaw Pact has in central Europe. A characteristic and highly indicative detail. While counting and recounting the troops of its partner in the talks, the West is at the same time increasing its own troops. As for the Soviet Union, for a number of years now the numerical strength of our troops in central Europe has remained at the same level. That is the difference in our approaches. Or in our intentions?...

To extricate the Vienna talks from the impasse and to set an example of moving from word to deed, the Soviet Union, after consultations with the GDR and other Warsaw Pact members, decided to reduce unilaterally the number of Soviet troops in central Europe. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev announced, in the course of a year up to 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and a certain quantity of other military equipment will be withdrawn from the GDR.

A unilateral decision of this sort is understandably a difficult decision, for troops will be withdrawn from a zone of tremendous strategic importance. Troops will be withdrawn at a time when the United States is increasing its military programs and military presence in a number of parts of the world and when the NATO countries, as already stated, are posing the task of updating their arms ["dovooruzheniye"]--which is equivalent to a qualitative shift in the correlation of forces in Europe. [paragraph continues]

And nevertheless.... Nevertheless, having weighed all the factors and circumstances, we are undertaking a unilateral reduction in armed forces. We have shown good will. We have set an example. And we hope that this example will be understood correctly by the NATO countries' governments. We hope that state wisdom and, simply, commonsense will enable them to evaluate the Soviet Union's initiative at its true worth and to respond to it in an appropriate manner.

And, finally, third. The deepening of military detente in Europe presupposes the further broadening of the spectrum of measures which have been dubbed confidence-building measures. They were initiated in Helsinki. However, that beginning was just a beginning from which it is necessary to progress. And here, as on previous occasions, Comrade Brezhnev was highly specific. On the basis of reciprocity the Soviet Union proposes:

--Giving not 21 days' notice, as agreed in Helsinki, but longer notice of large-scale military exercises,

--Lowering the criterion defining such exercises from 25,000 to 20,000 men,

--Not conducting military exercises involving more than 40,000-50,000 men,

--Giving notice of large-scale air and naval exercises,

--Giving notice of ground troop movements involving more than 20,000 men in the zone defined by the Helsinki Act.

We are also prepared to consider other analogous ideas. We are prepared to do so at any forum, and in particular in Madrid. But the Soviet Union regards an all-European conference at a political level as the most suitable place to discuss the wide range of measures of military detente and, thus, also confidence-building measures. Moscow regards the convening of such a conference as a very topical and urgent task.

As we see, the signal from Berlin is very rich in content. In all main directions of the struggle for military detente in Europe the Soviet Union proposes specific new solutions, new steps forward designed to make the threat of war recede and to make the European peoples' life more tranquil and secure. Of course, Europe is far from being the whole world. European politics is just a fragment of world politics--but a far from ordinary fragment, an important fragment, for in no part of the world has the concentration of opposing armed forces and arms been brought to such a level. Hence the vital, topical nature of the Soviet proposals from not only the European viewpoint but also a worldwide viewpoint.

Once, perhaps more than 20 years ago, W. Churchill said: It is "supremely ironic" that the whole world is getting into a situation in which "security will be the healthy child of terror, while the ability to survive will be the twin brother of mass destruction." Unfortunately, this is just how things have stood for a long time. In the past 10 years alone the world's stocks of nuclear weapons have trebled: They are now sufficient to destroy all mankind 15 times over. It is time, high time, to change the world. Mankind already possesses the potential to rise above the balance of fear of which Churchill spoke and which he did much to create. In the postwar years alone the Soviet Union has submitted more than 100 proposals aimed at slowing down and reversing the arms race. Thanks to our initiative and our persistence, approximately 30 treaties and agreements have been concluded in this sphere.

Is this many or few? Few, if you compare what has been achieved with the existing military potentials. Many, if you compare what has been achieved with the difficulties and the opposition which have had to be overcome.

And despite these difficulties, despite opposition from the forces of reaction, aggression and militarism, we will go further and go forward to break the vicious circle of the arms race and to replace the balance of fear with a balance of interests and trust. Precisely this is called for by L.I. Brezhnev's speech, which expresses the Soviet Union's consistent, purposeful peace-loving policy--a policy helping to uphold everyone's most sacred right: the right to life.

CARTER 'BELITTLES' SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD102020 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, October 10, TASS--At his White House press conference U. S. President J. Carter answered a number of questions by correspondents concerning the new Soviet peace initiatives.

"Our allies and we are carefully assessing the significance of President Brezhnev's statement.... It is an interesting proposal, it is one that might show promise."

But further on, the President tried to belittle the significance of the Soviet initiatives and the Soviet Union's readiness to reduce, in comparison with the present level, the number of medium-range nuclear means deployed in the western regions of the Soviet Union if no additional medium-range nuclear means are deployed in Western Europe.

It follows from the President's statements that Washington continues to consider it its aim to try and impose on its West-European NATO allies a decision on the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe in the guise of so-called "modernization" of the existing armaments. "In my judgement", the President said, "the decision ought to be made to modernize the Western allies' military strength and then negotiate with full commitment and determination mutually to lower armaments on both sides, the Warsaw Pact and the NATO countries."

Speaking of Soviet medium-range missiles, the President kept bypassing the question of American forward-based systems in Europe. And these systems, according to Western figures, number 8,000 units of nuclear weapons, bombers capable of carrying nuclear arms, aircraft carriers of the Sixth Fleet and atomic submarines.

The President used a rather questionable line of reasoning according to which everything done by the United States to build up its missile-nuclear arms and airforce in Europe is declared the necessary and permissible modernization and everything done in this field by the Soviet Union is qualified as development of "qualitatively new types of arms".

Nor did the President say anything about the fact that Soviet medium-range missiles cannot reach the United States, while the planned new American missile systems, intended for deployment in Western Europe, are designed for hitting targets in the territory of the Soviet Union.

American observers ask in this connection: Is such an approach compatible with the Soviet-American agreement not to seek military superiority since ...is could only lead up to a dangerous instability, engendering a higher level of armament?

Insisting on the implementation of American plans for deploying new missile-nuclear arms in Western Europe J. Carter oriented in his statement at the press conference to beginning a new round of the missile-nuclear arms race in Europe.

J. Carter confirmed that the United States is not going to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization and to begin talks with its representatives until the PLO approves the U.N. Security Council's Resolution Number 242.

During the press conference J. Carter answered more than once questions concerning the prospects of ratification by the U.S. Senate of the SALT II treaty. J. Carter repeated again that this treaty contributes to world peace and enhances the security of the United States. "I believe SALT will be ratified this year basically on its own merits," he said.

Speaking of the state of the U.S. economy, J. Carter stressed that inflation, which now exceeds 13 per cent, is threat No 1. He defended the administration's measures to stabilize the American dollar whose rate is declining. J. Carter added that he does not intend to change his economic policy and mentioned wage guidelines as an important aspect of this policy.

WESTERN REACTION TO BREZHNEV DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

British Criticism

LD102211 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Valeriy Borisov "Glance at the British Scene"]

[Text] The flood of comment from many countries on the important proposals made by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin for strengthening European peace and security show the widespread response these new initiatives have had. This is quite natural. What the Soviet Union has decided to do is to unilaterally withdraw up to 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from the territory of the German Democratic Republic within 12 months. It has also announced its readiness to reduce the number of its medium range nuclear missiles deployed in the western regions of the Soviet Union.

In other words, the Soviet Union is setting the West a concrete example of proceeding from words to actual deeds. What has been the Western response to this? The reaction to the Soviet Union's new peace move has not been the same everywhere. Understandably, the ruling circles of the NATO states cannot afford to ignore the fact that the Soviet proposals are attractive to broad sections of the Western public. It is not surprising, therefore, that many Western statesmen and political leaders and spokesmen for the American State Department, the British Foreign Office and even more NATO headquarters have had to note the important positive elements contained in the Soviet leader's speech and the need to give them careful and earnest consideration. Nor has there been any attempt to deny outright that the new Soviet move can play an important part in bringing about progress at the Vienna talks on reducing forces and arms.

Yet at the same time it is a definite fact that some circles in Britain frown on Leonid Brezhnev's appeal to the NATO countries to give up plans for deploying new American medium range nuclear missiles targeted against the Soviet Union. Such a dual policy was reflected in the statement of the British Defense Secretary Francis Pym. On the one hand he welcomed the new Soviet proposals but on the other he exhorted NATO to treat them with the greatest caution.

As you probably know, the NATO plans provide for deploying 108 modified Pershing missiles on the territory of Federal Germany.

These missiles are capable of reaching Soviet territory. In addition to this, NATO plans call for deploying 464 cruise missiles, primarily in Britain, Belgium, Holland, and possibly in Italy. Although there are American nuclear armed military aircraft based in Britain as elsewhere in Europe, this would be the first ground-based missiles to be deployed in Britain.

The conservative DAILY TELEGRAPH in an appeal for going away with these plans claims that the new Soviet proposals are a trap for Europe, designed to leave the West European NATO countries defenseless in the face of mounting Soviet superiority. But it is worth recalling that there are already over 8,000 nuclear warheads and more than 3,000 vehicles for their delivery at American military bases and installations in Western Europe. In real fact, therefore, it is not a question of an alleged Soviet strategic superiority in Europe, but of the unwillingness of certain NATO circles and Western powers to accept the balance of strength established on our continent. By rejecting the Soviet initiatives and pushing ahead with their plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles the Pentagon and NATO want to secure unilateral military advantages.

As Leonid Brezhnev said, the socialist countries would naturally not remain indifferent to the efforts of the NATO militarists. We would in that case have to take the necessary additional steps to strengthen our security. We would have no alternative to doing so, Leonid Brezhnev explained, and he added: One thing, however, is absolutely clear--the implementation of NATO plans would inevitably strain the situation in Europe and do much to poison the international atmosphere in general.

FRG, U.S. Comment

LD101235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA, TASS correspondents roundup: "For the Benefit of All Peoples: A Historic Peace Initiative"]

[Excerpts] Tremendous interest is being aroused throughout the world by the speech made by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the ceremonial session in Berlin. The mass information media and statesmen in foreign countries note the historic significance of the USSR's new peace initiative, which has a clear purpose--to really guarantee all European countries a life in conditions of security and peace.

"In announcing the unexpected decision," the Washington STAR newspaper notes, "the Soviet leader let it be clearly understood that he hopes for reciprocal steps in response on the part of NATO countries." L.I. Brezhnev stated that assertions that the Soviet Union is building up its military might on the European Continent on a scale not called for by defense requirements constitute deliberate deception of the broad public. According to the New York TIMES, "L.I. Brezhnev's statement on the withdrawal of troops and tanks caught the White House and the State Department unawares." As the newspaper notes in this connection, certain American circles make no secret of their fears that plans to build up NATO's nuclear missile might could meet with resistance in Western Europe.

Speaking at the Social Democratic Party of Germany congress in Nuremberg, FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt stated: The Soviet leader's speech demands thorough study. The decision to unilaterally reduce numbers by 20,000 Soviet servicemen and 1,000 tanks will give impetus to disarmament talks. FRG Forieng Minister H.-D. Genscher stressed that the questions touched on in L.I. Brezhnev's speech "are of central significance to the continuation of the detente policy." "They deserve serious study and assessment," the minister said, "on the part of the Atlantic alliance. The proposals aimed at strengthening mutual trust also deserve such attention."

CEMA PRICES BODY ENDS SESSION IN SOVIET ARMENIA

LD1000909 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 29 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[ARMENPRESS report: "Signing of Communique"]

[Excerpts] On 27 September the 12th session of the conference of CEMA countries' prices department leaders ended in Yerevan.

The session passed in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding and fraternal friendship. The communique adopted by the session participants notes that they discussed the tasks of implementing the 33d CEMA session and 91st Executive Committee session resolutions. Specific measures were examined and approved for improving the organization of multifaceted cooperation in the sphere of domestic price formation in the CEMA countries and the conference's activity.

During the session, methodological proposals were approved for using prices to stimulate scientific and technical progress and improve the quality of machine-building output, and the following questions were examined within the procedure for the exchange of information: The methods existing within countries for using prices to determine the effectiveness of production specialization and sharing agreements among the CEMA countries; and the encouragement through prices of the economical use of fuel and energy resources.

The communique states that the session participants also examined other questions connected with implementing the comprehensive program for further intensification and improvement of cooperation in developing the CEMA countries' socialist economic integration.

The signing of the communique was attended by F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers; M.Q. Muradyan, chairman of Yerevan Gorispolkom; A.M. Kirakosyan, first deputy chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers; G.S. Ikilikyan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee trade planning and finance organs section; A.N. Komin, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices; K.I. Frolov, chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for Prices; and G.T. Arutyunyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR State Committee for Prices.

The Armenian Government held a reception in honor of the socialist countries' delegations. On behalf of the Armenian CP Central Committee, Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Armenian Council of Ministers, F.T. Sarkisyan congratulated the leaders of the CEMA countries' prices departments on the successful completion of the conference's 12th session.

This session, he said, has been an important step in the socialist community countries' practical activity. Its significance was notably increased in the light of the questions which were included in the agenda. They constituted a complex of measures in the price-formation sphere promoting the fulfillment of long-term targeted programs for cooperation in the consumer goods sphere, the successful fulfillment of the transportation program, incentives to production and the export of agricultural and food industry produce. No less important a place was allocated to discussing questions of improving reproduction efficiency and quality, accelerating scientific and technical progress and comprehensively saving material resources. The session results reaffirmed the CEMA countries' common views on pursuing a unified planning policy, particularly in prices policy, and promoted the latter's further development and improvement. These results will serve the cause of further close cooperation and intensification of economic integration, the expansion and consolidation of our peoples' friendship and fraternity, and the cause of peace and international cooperation.

CASTRO ARRIVES IN NEW YORK TO ADDRESS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD110641 Moscow TASS in English 0627 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, October 11, TASS--Fidel Castro Ruz, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, arrived here today. While in New York, Fidel Castro will address a plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE ON ANTARCTICA ENDS IN WASHINGTON

LD110842 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, October 11, TASS--The Tenth Consultative Conference of the Antarctic Treaty Member Countries ended here. It was attended by delegations from 13 countries, which carry through a broad programme of scientific research in that region.

Among the items discussed were, specifically, man's impact on environment, utilisation of Antarctic mineral resources for the benefit of man, improvement in the collection and exchange of meteorological information.

The conference adopted a communique, emphasizing that the holding of such a consultative conference was a unique example of international cooperation. The delegates, the document points out, reaffirmed the desire of their countries that the Antarctica remain a firm zone of peace. They also stressed the importance of holding a representative Antarctic conference in the first half of 1980.

UNCTAD SESSION OPENS IN GENEVA TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD082006 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, October 8, TASS--The 19th Session of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD has opened here, at the Palace of Nations, today. Taking part in the session's deliberations are delegations from 160 countries--members of this international organisation. The session of the Trade and Development Board will focus chiefly on problems pertaining to the restructuring of the economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis.

Of special interest will be the discussion of the current status of the international economic relations, appraisal of the implementation of the programme for the establishment of the new international economic order and formulation, on this basis, of proposals to work out an international development strategy for the eighties.

BRIEFS

SEMINAR IN ODESSA--An international seminar, organized by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Ocean along with the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, completed its work in Odessa on 3 October. The final document adopted emphasizes the great importance of that international meeting for the development of national maritime navigation in the states of Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean and notes the significance of the Soviet experience in the field of freight shipping. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1500 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU]

PRAVDA CONDEMNS U.S. MILITARY PLANS IN GULF REGION

LD101431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Seeking a Pretext"]

[Text] A racket has recently begun again over the knocking together of a military pact in the Persian Gulf region. On this occasion Oman was the initiator, but only formally so. The idea of forming a military bloc with the participation of the United States, Britain, the FRG and the Gulf states, the Iraqi newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH testifies, was suggested to Sultan Qabus by the U.S. administration.

This idea is actually a manifestation of U.S. efforts to penetrate the region with the claim of protecting it from a so-called threat of foreign intereference.

The cost of implementing this plan, which according to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS exceeds $100 million, should, as the initiators see it, be borne by the Persian Gulf countries. Thus as another Kuwaiti newspaper, AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, caustically notes, it is being suggested to the gulf states that they should voluntarily agree to the occupation of their territories and pay for it out of their own pockets.

The Oman initiative is only an Arab wrapping for U.S. neocolonialist plans. The initiative was supported only by Egypt, which stated its readiness to send troops to the Persian Gulf area "if necessary."

Imperialism's new strategems are connected to attempts to consolidate its positions in the Near and Middle East after the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran and the breakup of CENTO. A U.S. quick-reaction corps and a new U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean are being created for the same purpose.

By accelerating military preparations, the Pentagon is looking for a pretense for open interference in the affairs of Persian Gulf countries. Oman's initiative is only a link in the chain. Other actions are also significant, including attempts to sharpen contradictions between individual countries of the region, particularly between Iran and the Arab states. The stirring up of a conflict there is also designed to create a pretext for armed interference under the pretense of protecting oil supply lines which run through the Strait of Hormuz.

The maneuverings of imperialism and its lackeys are rebuffed in Persian Gulf states. Imperialist projects have been condemned by Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, the PDRY, the People's Liberation Front of Oman, and by Iran.

Commenting on reports of the Pentagon's plans, Iranian Defense Minister Chamran has stated that his country opposes any foreign interference in this area and believes that the peoples of the region should decide their own fate. Public opinion in the Persian Gulf countries is calling for vigilance in the face of the intrigues and tricks of imperialism, which are striving to turn yet another area into a center of international tension.

DMITRIYEV COMMENTARY ON CARTER'S MIDDLE EAST REMARKS

LD101808 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Speaking at a televised press conference on Tuesday, President Carter said his country would not shift its Middle East policy and would continue to support Israel. We bring you comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev and this is what he writes:

Specifically, President Carter said that the United States would not negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization and would not recognize it until after the PLO recognized Israel's right to exist. It is in fact a repetition of Washington's long-standing policy to win wide recognition for Israel while she is still occupying vast Arab territories and moreover refuses to withdraw from them. President Carter's statement is also a rejection of the PLO as a viable political force which of late has been receiving moral and political support from a number of West European countries.

The former United States ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, called Washington's policy of not talking to the PLO ridiculous. So after what President Carter said on Tuesday, we see this ridiculous American policy is continued and it is not only ridiculous, it is above all very dangerous and shortsighted, and the latest Middle East developments bear this out.

Israel's strong-arm tactics in Lebanon, a projected boost in American military aid to Israel and new plans for establishing more Jewish settlements in the captured Arab lands are unmistakable signs that flare-ups of tension in the area are all but over.

This is realized by some sections of the United States public, demanding that the United States administration start direct talks with the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs. Andrew Young's independence on this issue cost him his ambassadorial job because of unprecedented Israeli interference. However, the resignation of Andrew Young has touched off similar independent actions by other members of the American black community. Several groups of prominent black civil rights and religious leaders who visited Lebanon were shocked by the scope of destruction inflicted by Israeli raids.

President Carter's speech on Tuesday may come as a deep disappointment to many Americans who feel that a comprehensive Middle East settlement is in the country's national interest and that unconditional support of each and every Israeli demand is hardly a wise policy. Perhaps the only exception is the Jewish lobby in the United States Congress and influential members of America's Jewish community. According to some estimates their donations to the Democratic Party amount to a staggering 70 percent of the party's election funds.

BROWN'S FAR EAST VISIT SEEKS TO NET PRC IN DEFENSE PACT

LD102335 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1337 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 10 October, (TASS)--The visit to Japan by H. Brown, U.S. defense secretary, beginning on 19 October, and his talks with Prime Minister M. Ohira and with G. Yamashita, chief of the Japan Defense Agency, at which problems of military cooperation between the United States, Japan and South Korea will be discussed, are aimed at the speediest knocking together of a triple militarist alliance, says AKAHATA, the Japanese communists' newspaper, today.

On his way to Tokyo on 17 October Brown will stop over at Seoul, where he will take part in routine U.S.-South Korean military consultations. The United States is giving the ROK regime an important role in insuring its own military presence in Asia. Evidence of this is the decision taken by President J. Carter to halt the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the south of the Korean Peninsula, where about 40,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed. There are numerous U.S. bases and other military installations in the ROK, which are situated thousands of kilometres from U.S. territory. A major air force base is located in the town of Osan, and in Pusan there is a U.S. naval base. Warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet plow the coastal waters of the ROK day and night.

The aim of the current visit to Tokyo by the Pentagon chief is the further inveiglement of Japan in the U.S. strategy of whipping up tension in the region of the Korean Peninsula and Asia as a whole. These plans of Washington are being met with complete understanding by the ruling circles in Japan. Their wish to develop military cooperation within the framework of the "triple axis"--the United States, Japan and the ROK--is evidenced by the visit of G. Yamashita to Seoul and Washington, which took place in the summer of this year, when a course in increasing U.S. military might in the Pacific Ocean basin was affirmed.

AKAHATA points out that the knocking together of a U.S.-Japanese-ROK alliance is being carried out under the guise of fabrications of a "Soviet military threat." Not long before the visit of H. Brown was announced, U.S. intelligence organs tossed to Japan "information" about "an increase in the Soviet military presence" on the island of Shikotan which belongs to the USSR. This was necessary for the ruling circles of the United States and Japan for justifying military preparations.

The paper points out that the anti-Soviet strategy will be based on the talks between the U.S. defense secretary and the Chinese leaders which are to take place in Beijing at the end of 1979 and the beginning of 1980. The forthcoming visit of Brown to China is aimed at the inveiglement into the Washington, Tokyo and Seoul alliance of a fourth member, Beijing, AKAHATA stresses.

KHARKOV ON INTENSIFICATION OF U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY COOPERATION

LD102257 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 10, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

When, some days ago, the first squadrons of the newest U.S. F-15 Eagle fighter-bombers arrived in Okinawa, the commander of the U.S. Airforce in the Pacific Ocean area General James Hughes, reportedly said with undisguised delight that the fighter-bomber represents a new component of U.S. military might which, in his words, would, doubtless increase broad circles of Japanese public who do not share this delight. They responded to the arrival of the U.S. "Eagles" by mass rallies and demonstrations of protest held under eloquent slogans: "No to the Black Death on Japanese Soil"!, "Down With the U.S. Military Bases!"

Amongst the U.S. allies it would, perhaps, be difficult to find another country whose territory is as enveloped with such a thick web of U.S. military bases as Japan. In the Japanese Islands with their rather high population density, many thousands of hectares of land are occupied by U.S. bases and other military facilities. In Japan, the Pentagon has over 140 strongholds.

It keeps in that country almost 50 thousand military representing different fighting arms, major arsenals of weaponry and military gear.

In the system of U.S. military bases in Japan, Okinawa occupies a special place. This Japanese island, which has, for many years, been under U.S. occupation, has remained a major U.S. military beachhead in the Far East. At present, the role of Okinawa in the Pentagon's aggressive strategy is being further upgraded. It is being transformed into a base to support the so-called "quick reaction corps" being set up by Washington as a kind of "trouble-shooting team" for armed interference in the affairs of other states.

According to the official version, the Pentagon's military bases in the Japanese territory have allegedly been assigned the sole function of "ensuring the security of the United States and Japan". However, the functions filled by these bases, and the active military preparations in the areas they are situated in give the lie to this version. These bases are the forward-based beachheads for U.S. "military presence", situated many thousands of kilometres from the United States. These bases are spearheaded against other countries and their aggressive nature is beyond doubt.

In the Japanese parliament deputies repeatedly made inquiries about the deployment of nuclear weapons at U.S. bases. Judging by the evidence available, the answers by official spokesmen did not dispel the apprehensions. The Japanese public opinion has every right to pose the question as why, for instance, at the U.S. base Iwakuni, in the western part of Honshu, there are units specially trained to use nuclear weapons, or why, during the numerous military exercises, especially those held of late the U.S. troops have been specifically trained to "deliver nuclear strikes".

The unseemly role played by U.S. military bases in Japan during the Korean war or the U.S. aggression in Vietnam is still fresh in the minds of the people. When last spring a major group of U.S. warships based in Japanese ports set out for the Indian Ocean "to demonstrate U.S. interests there", this voyage could not fail to revive in the minds of many Japanese some unpleasant associations with a recent past.

The current intensification of U.S.-Japanese military cooperation, the increasingly broader participation of Tokyo in the strategic designs of the Pentagon in Asia leads to a situation which would further increase the role of the U.S. bases in this strategy. This, in turn, cannot fail to jeopardize the cause of peace and stability in Asia.

NOVOYE VREMYA EDITORIAL ON U.S. REACTION TO SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA

LD101353 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 41, 5 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Detente's Opponents are Seeking a Confrontation"]

[Text] Each day of our lives convinces us how complex and full of dangers is the peace under which we live. It is also very vulnerable and even fragile.

So, under these conditions, what line of conduct must be chosen by states, governments, the press and all who to some degree or another are involved in shaping political courses and mental attitudes? The answer would seem to be clear: a line which rules out any exacerbation of international tension and any encroachments on other states' legitimate rights and interests. Such a line of conduct also imposes an obligation to take a sober and considered approach to world affairs and relations with other countries and to display self-restraint and a sense of responsibility for one's actions and statements.

All these are truths which hardly need proving. There would be no need to recall them were it not that those circles in the West which are attracted to confrontation sometimes create situations capable of clouding both interstate relations and the prospects of international security.

For 17 years Washington was aware of the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba, but it kept silent. No one was surprised by this calm and moreover normal reaction: Why make a fuss when there is not the slightest pretext for one? Even the "hawks" behaved quietly, and then suddenly the alarm was sounded in Washington. "The Soviet threat" it was said, is about to rain down, like hurricanes David and Frederick, on peaceful American homes. The National Security Councilmeets, passions run high in Congress, one speech follows another and the press relishes this "sensation." All this occurs despite the fact that high-ranking administration representatives admit that there is no threat to U.S. security.

How is one to understand all this? For those powerful forces in the United States which would like to bury the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and with it mankind's hopes for the attainment of real disarmament, any means will do. It was they, most likely, who produced the "Soviet threat" bugbear. It is they who evidently decided to use this as a convenient crutch at precisely the time when they had begun to lose their footing, while they wished to appear before their fellow citizens surrounded by an aura of strength and determination....

The masters of 2,500 military bases and installations, many of which are located along the Soviet borders, are trying to make complaints about the Soviet Union whose military personnel are participating in the work of a training center in Cuba and who are there at the request of the Cuban Government. The complaints, to put it mildly, are groundless.

However odious the hullabaloo raised on the banks of the Potomac, there are hidden depths to it which are deeper than they might seem at first glance; depths which have to be taken into account. It is not for nothing that the United States, Western Europe and Japan are trumpeting about the "Soviet threat." The United States is embarking on the path of deploying new strategic arms systems and some people would like to clear from this path the SALT II treaty which is such an inconvenient obstacle to them. They want to impose new Pentagon missiles on Western Europe. They are militarizing Japan. They are little by little knocking together a new military axis bringing in those with whom Washington and NATO have detached "parallel interests." They are intending to present all this as a response to the "Soviet threat." They are intending to create the kind of atmosphere in which it would be easier to push through militarist projects.

The opponents of detente have become appreciably more active. They are seeking a confrontation. If they are not rebuffed, L.I. Brezhnev declared 1 October in conversation with the Socialist International's working group on disarmament problems, they could cancel out everything useful that has been done.

But detente's frontiers are secure. They are defended by mighty forces. This engenders confidence that mankind will ultimately curb both the arms race and those who are trying to accelerate it.

IZVESTIYA CITES U.S. NEWSPAPER ATTACK ON HYPOCRISY OVER CUBA ISSUE

LD100833 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by S. Chugrov, under the rubric "The Press Bears Witness": "Hypocrisy and Recklessness"]

[Text] You cannot fail to be struck by the hypocrisy of U.S. foreign policy, writes the U.S. newspaper SUN-REPORTER, commenting on the outcry in the United States over the presence of a group of Soviet servicemen in Cuba. While our country is issuing the most clamorous declarations on peace, it is precisely we who by our aggressiveness are creating a serious threat to world peace.

The fuss kicked up by the administration over the so-called "Cuban crisis" is an example of this hypocrisy, the newspaper points out. We are prepared to return to brinkmanship or to undertake a whole series of other monstrous steps to "divert the threat to peace" allegedly created by the Soviet servicemen in Cuba but we see nothing wrong in maintaining the U.S. Guantanamo Base on Cuban territory or in endeavoring to delay ratification of the SALT II treaty limiting nuclear weapons arsenals.

It is not surprising that many countries consider the United States to be a reckless instigator of war, the SUN-REPORTER stresses.

'GLOOMY' PROSPECTS FOR U.S. ECONOMY REPORTED

LD102343 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At his press conference on Tuesday, President Carter touched on the economic situation in the United States. Acknowledging serious problems he stated that the fight against inflation remained his administration's number one priority, and he was prepared to take all necessary measures to combat it. Here is what our correspondent writes on this question:

The prospects for the recovery of the United States economy in 1980 are gloomy indeed. Participants of the recent conference held by the U.S. economic research organization conference board, predicted that the current recession in the United States would be longer and deeper than the most pessimistic forecasts. This recession they said could be compared only with the recession of the thirties and that of the post-war economic crisis. Following the depression in the iron and steel industry which now is producing at only 81.8 per cent of its capacity, the recession has affected the auto industry, the sphere considered as a precise barometer of the general situation in American economy. The output of such companies as General Motors, Ford Motors, Chrysler and American Motors went down by 12 percent in September compared with the same period last year. Other branches of U.S. industry suffered similar difficulties. By official estimate the increase of the national gross product will drop to 0.1 percent in 1980.

The chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress, Senator Lloyd Bentsen, said recently: We are facing the fact of the highest inflation currently running at 13 percent annual rate, stagnation and recession in industry and the unbalanced state budget. All this weakens the dollar on the world currency market. Just a fortnight ago we witnessed an unprecedented fever when an ounce of gold cost $440. To recover, the Federal Reserve Board raised the key lending rate to member banks from 11 to a record 12 percent last weekend. Immediately some dealers expressed their doubts that this and other anti-inflation measures would be adequate to give the dollar lasting strength. And they must be right. After a slight increase in dollar value, it dropped again on Wednesday and the price of gold soared to 413 dollars an ounce. This followed in the wake of President Carter's press conference, showing scepticism for the effects of anti-inflation measures and the ability of Carter's administration to overcome the economic problems.

INCREASED JAPANESE MILITARY ACTIVITY AIMED AT USSR

LD091603 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch: "A Dangerous Delusion"]

[Text] Tokyo--Military exercises have become a regular feature in the life of contemporary Japan. The maneuvers by U.S. troops in Okinawa in August, during which, the press claims, operations by the "quick-reaction corps" formed by the Pentagon were rehearsed, are still fresh in people's memory. At the end of September more games took place in the shape of large-scale naval and air force maneuvers.

As a blind, those who initiated the maneuvers are claiming that their purpose is "the defense of Japan's coasts." But the military exercises within the framework of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance are taking place in accordance with the recommendations of the report on military cooperation between the United States and Japan submitted to the U.S. Senate in March of this year. One section of the report enjoins Japan to equip itself with "powerful antisubmarine forces capable of destroying enemy submarines in their home waters." In other words, the Japanese fleet is faced with the task of joining directly in aggressive operations against a third country. The maneuvers off Japan's shores are evidence that the Japanese military department has not only heeded the "recommendations" referred to but has also acted on them.

The holding of regular maneuvers is accompanied by a systematic buildup of naval forces. At the present time a squadron of submarines is being built up. There are plans to launch around 40 new warships and the military base on the island of Iwo Jima is being enlarged.

Which enemy is the Japanese army being aimed at? Tokyo's military circles now make no secret of the fact that it is the Soviet Union. Moreover, many of the maneuvers are held in the immediate proximity of the Soviet Union's Far Eastern borders. The strengthening of armored forces, whose offensive nature Japan Defense Agency Chief G. Yamashita did not even try to deny in an interview he gave recently to the weekly EKONOMISTO, was begun recently on Hokkaido.

Facts like these sometimes make one doubt the sober-mindedness of certain prominent Japanese and also whether they are aware that the Soviet Union's sincere willingness to live in peace and friendship with its neighbors in no way prevents it from being fully determined to defend the inviolability of its state borders against any encroachments.

U.S.-JAPAN MILITARY COOPERATION VIEWED IN LIGHT OF BROWN VISIT

LD091950 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 9, TASS--As reported by the Japanese National Defence Agency, the U.S. secretary of defence, Harold Brown, will arrive in Japan shortly. He will have negotiations with the agency chief Ganri Yamashita and will visit Japanese military units of the "self-defence forces" on Hokkaido Island, stationed in direct proximity to the borders with the Soviet Union.

In conformity with the plans of U.S. global strategy, the Pentagon is assigning to Japan an ever more important role in ensuring the interests of imperialism in Asia and other regions of the world. Today there are about 140 U.S. bases and military installations in Japan. Stationed there are about 50 thousand U.S. sailors, pilots and marines.

Recent facts testify to the identity of the interests of the reactionary Washington and Tokyo circles in remilitarizing Japan and increasing U.S. military presence in the Pacific. Proceeding from the "Basic Principles of Japanese-American Cooperation in Defence," signed at the end of last year, the governments of the United States and Japan are now drawing up a concrete program for coordinating the actions of the armed forces of both countries and reinforcing them with South Korean troops.

This year the Japanese and American generals are competing with each other in the intensification of war preparations. As of the beginning of this year, various military exercises are being held with the participation of scores of thousands of officers and men, hundreds of warplanes and naval squadrons.

The progressive public circles of the country are troubled by the desire of the United States to use the territory of Japan for carrying out its aggressive designs in the Indian Ocean.

Today, when it has been learned that the U.S. Marine units on Okinawa will be included in the so-called "rapid reaction corps," set up to "punish" the peoples that disobey U.S. imperialism, these apprehensions have further increased. The public circles of the country see that Japan is being drawn ever more deeply into the Pentagon's dangerous strategy, that it has been turned with the connivance of the present Japanese authorities into a support base of U.S. imperialism in Asia.

JAPANESE OPPOSITION PARTIES, TRADE UNIONS HIT FOR ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD091443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Whom Does it Benefit?"]

[Text] Tokyo, 5 October--Now that it is literally a matter of hours until the parliamentary elections in Japan, some of the country's politicians are making desperate efforts to secure as many votes as possible, using any means.

If we were talking here of the Liberal Democratic Party, this would still be understandable. But what is noteworthy in this case is the position of certain opposition parties which come out most frequently against the Liberal Democratic Party but have evidently now decided also to win popularity in the field of anti-Sovietism in the hunt for votes. These are the Komeito Party, the Democratic Socialist Party and certain others. They have joined in the provocative campaign mounted on the eve of the elections against the so-called "threat from the North." It is known that its initiators are reactionary Japanese circles acting on prompting from across the ocean.

It is surprising and regretable that individual Japanese trade unions have joined in this anti-Soviet campaign even though their leadership undoubtedly knows that participation in such an unseemly venture benefits only certain circles which seek to build up Japan's combat might under cover of the "Soviet threat" myth and to strengthen its alliance with the Pentagon--an alliance dangerous to the cause of peace in Asia.

The country's progressive press points out that such a stance fundamentally contradicts the Japanese people's national interests and runs counter to their desire for peace and to strengthen and develop good-neighborly and friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

RASHIDOV GREETS LAOS' PHOMVIHAN ON TASHKENT STOPOVER

LD101549 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Tashkent Guest"]

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] made a short stop in Tashkent on 29 September on his way home from Moscow. At Tashkent airport, decorated with the state flags of the LPDR, USSR and Uzbek SSR, the guest was greeted by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, L.I. Grekov, second secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, A.A. Khodzhayev, secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, and other officials.

SOVIET EFFORTS FOR PEACE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA LAUDED

LD271100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1643 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 26 September, TASS--In its editorial the foreign political weekly NOVOYE VREMYA says: "At the present time, peace in Asia is being subjected most probably to greater trials than in other regions. Precisely because of this the efforts for its strengthening should be particularly energetic. Detente in Asia is not an illusion but an aim, even if it is difficult to achieve, an aim which is clear and vitally necessary. It is evident that the elimination of the hotbeds of military threat requires the unification of efforts of Asian states and peoples, an active participation of the broadest possible public circles. Of course not only the Asians are interested in the spreading of relaxation of tension on their continent."

NOVOYE VREMYA notes that "the achievement of security in Asia is important for all those who do not wish war, regardless of where their house is situated". As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the magazine points out, its concern for a peaceful future in Asia "is dictated both by the national interests and by the realization of the responsibility for the course of universal peace."

NOVOYE VREMYA says: "They realize in the USSR the complexity of these problems and the burdensome heritage of colonialism and feudalism which has to be overcome here by many peoples." The USSR has repeatedly proved by its actions, the magazine recalls, that any sort of interference in the internal affairs of other states is profoundly strange to the fundamental bases of its policy including, naturally, in Asian affairs. "But noninterference, naturally, does not signify indifference to the fate of the peoples," notes NOVOYE VREMYA "for example when the very existence of a whole people, the Khmers, is in question. The crimes of the Pol Pot clique in Kampuchea have shown clearly what threatens other Asian peoples if a reliable barrier is not set up against the feeble schemes of hegemonistic forces."

"The Soviet Union," the magazine points out, "unflinchingly supports the well-intentioned initiatives of the Asian countries, whether it be the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean or in Southeast Asia. The USSR's insistent promotion of the joint efforts of states to strengthen security on the continent as a whole are well known. Recent weeks have provided new convincing examples of the USSR's readiness to make its contribution to this--Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin's talks in the Kremlin with the Malaysian prime minister, Aleksey Kosygin's visit to Aden and his meeting in Bombay with the Indian foreign minister, finally the USSR's constructive approach to the Soviet-Chinese talks beginning in Moscow." "Naturally," NOVOYE VREMYA stresses, "it does not only depend on the Soviet Union and its friends whether relaxation of tension can be spread to Asia, whether a lasting peace triumphs there. But for its part our country is ready to do everything possible to this end."

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO GDR

LD101211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 79 pp 1-2 LD

[Text of "The Joint Communique on the Results of the Official Friendly Visit to the GDR by the USSR Party and Government Delegation"]

[Text] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers, a party and government delegation of the Soviet Union headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, paid an official friendly visit to the GDR 4-8 October, 1979 to mark the 30th anniversary of the republic's formation. The delegation was accorded a cordial reception reflecting the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR.

The Soviet delegation took part in a ceremonial session of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and National Front National Council in the Palace of the Republic and attended the ceremonial parade of the National People's Army and other jubilee events.

L.I. Brezhnev and the members of the party and government delegation laid wreaths at the monument to outstanding figures in the German revolutionary movement, the monument to Soviet servicemen who fell in the battles to liberate Europe's peoples from fascism and the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism.

During the visit a program of production specialization and sharing between the USSR and the GDR in the period through 1990 which defines the main directions in the two countries' economic cooperation in the long term was signed.

Talks took place between L.I. Brezhnev and the members of the Soviet delegation and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side, the members of the Soviet delegation--A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.A. Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; P.A. Abrasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the GDR; and also A.M. Aleksandrov and A.I. Blatov, assistants to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; L.M. Zamyatin, CPSU Central Committee department chief; G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, CPSU Central Committee deputy department chief; and A.P. Bondarenko, USSR Foreign Ministry department chief.

On the GDR side, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo W. Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, H. Sindermann, president of the Volkskammer, H. Axen, F. Ebert, W. Felfe, G. Grueneberg, K. Hager, J. Hermann, H. Hoffmann, W. Krolikowski, E. Mielke, G. Mittag, E. Mueckenberger, K. Naumann, A. Neumann, A. Norden, H. Tisch and P. Verner; candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo H. Johlus, W. Jarowinsky, G. Kleiber, E. Krenz, I. Lange, M. Mueller, G. Schurer and W. Walde; members of the SED Central Committee O. Fischer, minister for foreign affairs, and H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR; E. Winkelmann, SED Central Committee department chief; B. Mahlow, SED Central Committee deputy department chief; and H. Ziebart, GDR Foreign Ministry department chief.

1.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government and all the Soviet people, L.I. Brezhnev warmly congratulated the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and all the people of the GDR on the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the first German worker-peasant state.

The GDR is greeting its 30th anniversary with major successes in all spheres of building a developed socialist society and in resolving the tasks set by the Ninth SED Congress. A highly productive socialist economy has been created and is continuing to build up its efficiency. A lasting political system of socialism has been built and is being improved. The major social transformations which have been carried out in the republic are subordinated to working people's interests and their material and spiritual well-being.

The GDR is an inalienable, integral part of the socialist community. The German socialist state makes a great contribution to strengthening the fraternal family of peoples and developing their multifaceted cooperation. For three decades the republic has consistently defended the ideas of peace and friendship between peoples. Acting as a factor for stability in Europe, it enjoys great prestige in the international arena.

All the GDR's successes are inextricably linked with the Marxist-Leninist policy of the SED, which enjoys well-earned prestige and trust among the republic's working class, working peasantry and people's intelligentsia and is the acknowledged leading force of society. The SED's experience constitutes a valuable contribution to the theory and practice of building socialism.

Expressing the unanimous opinion of the SED Central Committee and the State Council, Council of Ministers and all the people of the GDR, E. Honecker noted the fraternal Soviet people's lofty achievements in building communism which arouse feelings of profound sympathy and enthusiasm in the GDR. In successfully fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the Soviet people are to a decisive extent helping strengthen real socialism and increase its beneficial influence on the course of world affairs. The CPSU's consistently internationalist policy plays an outstanding role in defending peace and strengthening the socialist community and promotes new successes in the people's struggle for national and social liberation.

True to Ernst Thaelmann's precepts, the SED considers the constant deepening of fraternal alliance with the CPSU to be the highest demand of its policy. The participants in the talks noted with satisfaction that for 30 years the sincere friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR have proved their vitality and reliably serve the two countries' interests and the cause of socialism and peace. The firm foundation of the fraternal USSR-GDR relations and an important instrument in constantly deepening them is the 7 October 1975 friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty.

A tremendous role in insuring political and economic collaboration and elaborating common positions on topical problems of today is played by the regular meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker and other USSR and GDR leaders.

Examining the state of the ties between the two countries in the party, state and social spheres, the participants in the talks noted that the jointly elaborated program for developing these ties is being fulfilled successfully. The volume of USSR-GDR cooperation increases and its standard improves from year to year in the spheres of the economy, science and technology and the exchange of cultural values is expanding.

It was agreed to make efforts to further develop all-round cooperation promoting the resolution of the tasks of socialist and communist building in the two countries. In this connection the conviction was expressed that the program for production specialization and sharing between the USSR and the GDR through 1990 which was signed during the present visit will be a new step toward pooling the two countries' material resources and scientific and technical potentials for the joint resolution of major economic tasks.

The sides expressed determination to continue to promote in every way the strengthening of the socialist community's might and cohesion and the improvement of the effectiveness of collaboration between the fraternal parties and states. The USSR and the GDR will participate actively in implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and long-term targeted cooperation programs within the CEMA framework.

Together with the other Warsaw Pact states, they will improve the collective organization, which is the instrument for coordinating the socialist countries' foreign policy and reliably serves the interests of defending socialism and insuring peace and stability in international relations.

2.

Discussing topical international questions, the participants in the talks noted that despite all the complexity and contradictoriness of the present-day situation, the dominant trend in world politics is the realxation of tension. To a significant extent this is the result of energetic actions by the socialist countries and their consistent line of improving the international climate.

In this connection the GDR leadership placed a high assessment on the purposeful activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and L.I. Brezhnev personally to implement the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and the independence of peoples, adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The USSR and the GDR will continue to persistently seek to deepen the process of relaxation of tension, extend it to all regions of the world and establish long-term mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems. Such cooperation can only develop successfully on the basis of complete equality, strict observance of the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual respect for independence and sovereignty.

The sides declared their determination to continue to rebuff firmly the attempts by certain Western circles to revive the cold war spirit in international politics under cover of the myth of the "threat from the East" and to step up material and propaganda preparations for war. They also condemned certain states' hegemonist aspirations which are a serious obstacle in the way of detente. The great significance of the Soviet Union's proposal submitted to the 34th UN General Assembly Session "On the Inadmissibility of the Policy of Hegemonism in International Relations" was stressed.

The key problem of the present-day international situation is that of limiting and ending the arms race and making the transition to real disarmament. Life persistently demands the adoption of effective steps to supplement political detente with military detente.

In this connection E. Honecker stressed the great significance of the documents signed during the Vienna meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter. The two sides expressed the hope that the entry into force of the SALT II treaty will open the way for the further limitation and reduction of stragegic arms and will give strong impetus to headway in other directions of military detente.

In our time particular topicality attaches to the task of ending the production of all forms of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing stockpiles of them until they are completely eliminated. The achievement of an accord on this question would be an important step toward eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

The sides devoted great attention to discussing the situation on the European Continent. The positive changes which have taken place in Europe in recent years create favorable conditions for constructive new steps aimed at expanding cooperation and mutual understanding between European states. The question of the need to reduce military confrontation is becoming an increasingly pressing item on the agenda in European politics.

An important contribution would be made to resolving that task by the implementation of the proposals contained in the Warsaw Pact states Moscow declaration adopted in November 1978, and also in the communique of the session of that organization's Foreign Ministers Committee in May 1975.

Prospects for the Vienna talks on reducing troops and arms in central Europe were examined in this context. The USSR and the GDR are convinced that progress at these talks is possible if the Western participants also approach them from constructive standpoints and renounce attempts to change in their favor the equilibrium of forces now prevailing in Europe.

In the present situation the question of the plans being elaborated by NATO countries for deploying in Western Europe new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons which it is planned to target on the territories of socialist states is becoming very acute. The United States and the FRG, which are displaying particular persistence in advancing these plans, are playing a dangerous game. A new spiral of the arms race would be a heavy blow to detente and would ultimately increase the risk of nuclear war. Of course, an attempt to disrupt the existing military equilibrium in Europe could not but evoke retaliatory measures from the other side.

The participants in the talks call on the NATO countries to renounce their designs. It is still not too late to halt the dangerous turn of events. On the contrary, there is now a real opportunity to substantially lessen military confrontation on the European Continent. This opportunity is connected with the Soviet Union's important new peace initiative, set out in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's 6 October Berlin speech, which is fully approved and supported most actively by the GDR.

The Soviet Union is prepared, as a good-will gesture, to unilaterally reduce in comparison with the present level the number of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in the western regions of the USSR on condition that there is no additional deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The Soviet Union has decided to reduce the numerical strength of its troops in central Europe. Over a year about 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military hardware will be withdrawn from GDR territory.

The Soviet Union is prepared, in cooperation with other countries, to implement additional measures to strengthen confidence and reduce the danger of the outbreak of war.

A historic responsibility lies on the leaders of NATO countries. The peoples are waiting to see whether they will respond to the Soviet Union's good example with constructive steps or will prefer to plunge Europe into a dangerous new stage in the arms race.

The sides stressed the great significance of the treaties of the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR and the CSSR with the FRG, and also of the 3 September 1971 four-power agreement on West Berlin, which have done much to promote the improvement of the situation in Europe. The strict, absolute observance of these treaties and agreements based on the recognition of territorial and political realities is an important precondition for the further consolidation of detente and good-neighborly cooperation on the continent. The USSR and the GDR will continue to resist any attempts to evade these accords and deviate from the fulfillment of the sides' commitments which they enshrine.

The USSR and the GDR are resolutely opposed to the Chinese leaders' great-power, hegemonist policy which is profoundly hostile to the interests of socialism, the peoples' liberation struggle and the cause of peace. The sides stressed the need to continue to energetically rebuff Beijing's expansionist course. At the same time they reasserted their readiness to establish normal interstate relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The participants in the talks, on behalf of their parties and states, express unswerving internationalist solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their struggle against hegemonist and imperialist pressure and for peace and security in Southeast Asia. The two sides resolutely support the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

The USSR and the GDR are firmly on the side of the Arab peoples who reject separate deals and they advocate an all-embracing, just settlement and lasting peace in the Near East. For this it is necessary for Israel to cease occupying all the Arab lands it seized in 1967, for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to be protected, including the right to create their own state, and for the right of all Near Eastern states--including Israel--to independent existence in conditions of peace to be effectively guaranteed.

The USSR and the GDR defend the right of the liberated states of Asia, Africa and Latin America to decide themselves their own destinies and defend their independence and sovereignty against any encroachments from outside and support the developing countries' demand for the elimination of all forms of neocolonialist exploitation and discrimination and for the restructuring of international economic relations on just, equal and democratic principles. They express their solidarity with the states of a socialist orientation which are making a significant contribution to the cause of peace and progress.

The sides reaffirmed that they attach great significance to the nonalinement movement as an influential factor in the struggle for peace and international security and against imperialism, colonialism and racism. They expressed satisfaction with the successful results of the sixth conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government in Havana.

3.

Exchanging opinions on questions of the international communist and workers' movement, the participants in the talks noted that its development is characterized by increasing unity of actions and ideological maturity. True to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the CPSU and the SED will continue to act consistently for the sake of strengthening the communist movement's unity. The deepening of international solidarity between communist parties remains a guarantee of new successes in the cause of peace, national independence and socialism.

The document of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties fully retains its topicality. In the spirit of this document the two fraternal parties will come out actively for unity of action with all democratic forces in the struggle for detente and social progress and against the arms race, militarism, revanchism and neofascism.

The USSR party and government delegation's talks, meetings and conversations in the GDR passed in the traditionally cordial and fraternal atmosphere characteristic of relations between the two parties and states. They reasserted their complete unity of views and policy positions on all the questions discussed.

During the visit E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the instructions of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers Presidium, presented L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with the Order of Karl Marx and the Gold Star of Hero of the GDR. This high award was conferred on L.I. Brezhnev for his great services in the cause of developing and strengthening fraternal relations between the GDR and the USSR and strengthening socialism and peace throughout the world.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers L.I. Brezhnev invited a GDR party and government delegation to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

USTINOV SENDS GREETINGS TO GDR'S HOFFMANN ON JUBILEE

LD110833 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself, I send you and all servicemen of the National People's Army fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on a notable date--the 30th anniversary of the GDR's formation.

Soviet servicemen, like all Soviet people, rejoice that the GDR people, under the leadership of their tested vanguard--the SED--and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, have achieved great successes in building a developed socialist society.

We note with profound satisfaction that the indestructible friendship and combat collaboration between the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and the GDR are growing and strengthening with every passing year in the interests of peace and socialism.

On the day of their glorious jubilees I wish the GDR National People's Army personnel further successes in improving their combat skill and consolidating their socialist motherland's defense capability.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

DEMICHEV GREETS GDR'S HAGER ON ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

LD092200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A delegation headed by Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Moscow today. The delegation will take part in the GDR days of culture in our country. At the airport, the guests were met by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and other officials.

A TASS correspondent interviewed Comrade Hager. Here is what he said:

The GDR days of culture are taking place at a noteworthy time. The working people of our republic have just marked the GDR's jubilee. An especial significance was given to the celebrations by the participation of a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We were all deeply impressed by his speech, which was one more testimony to the consistent peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Cultural cooperation between the GDR and the USSR is characterized by constant creative interactivity. And, Comrade Hager stressed, the days of culture will constitute a new contribution to the development of this interactivity. This will be the most representative accound of creativity in the history of our cultural ties.

Kremlin Reception

LD101920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Days of GDR culture began in our country today. This most representative creative report in the history of the two countries' cultural cooperation, devoted to the 30th anniversary of the formation of the German Democratic Republic, opened an hour ago in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Present at the soiree were Comrades Grishin, Kirilenko, Demichev, Zimyanin, Rusakov; Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Shauro, chief of the Culture Department of the CPSU Central Committee. Present in the hall were a delegation led by Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary; and Ott, the GDR ambassador in the USSR.

'Friendly Talk'

LD101922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, today received a delegation led by Hager SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. During a friendly talk they discussed the development and deepening of cooperation between the two fraternal states in the field of culture and art.

SOVIET NAVY SHIPS END VISIT TO ROSTOCK

LD091244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] An official friendly visit by Soviet naval ships flying the flag of Admiral Sidorov, commander of the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, today ended in Rostock. The Soviet seamen took part in the festivities for the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR. They acquainted themselves with the achievements of the working people of Rostock and the life and everyday activities of the fraternal country's people's fleet.

ROMANOV RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR IN LENINGRAD

LD051451 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom, received K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, at the Smolnyy. The ambassador was in Leningrad to present a Polish award to the S,M. Budennyy Military Communications Academy.

G.V. Romanov told the Polish ambassador of the Leningrad party organization's work on the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution aimed at improving planning and intensifying the economic mechanism's impact on improving production efficiency and work quality.

T. Kaczmarek, Polish consul general in Leningrad, participated in the conversation.

M.A. Yefimov, USSR foreign ministry representative in Leningrad, was also present.

GRISHIN BIDS FAREWELL TO BELGRADE LCY DELEGATION

LD072252 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] The delegation of the Belgrade League of Communists City Committee left Moscow for home this morning. The delegation was led by Dusan Gligorijevic, member of the LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia] Central Committee, member of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium and president of the Belgrade League of Communists City Conference.

At Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport, the guests from Yugoslavia were seen off by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Leonid Borisov, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; and the staff of the Yugoslav Embassy in Moscow.

KUNAYEV RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR IN ALMA-ATA

AU091304 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Today Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, at the latter's request. In a friendly conversation, views were exchanged on questions of mutual interest. Lovetinsky cordially expressed his thanks for the reception given to him. Present at the reception was Bazarbayev, Kazakh minister of foreign affairs.

KRASIKOV SEES EUROMISSILES PLAN AS THREAT TO PEACE, W. EUROPE

LD102100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of high-ranking experts from NATO countries was held in the Belgian capital today. They approved the plan, imposed by the Pentagon, to deploy 600 so-called Eurostrategic weapons on the territory of a number of West European states. At the microphone is Anatoliy Krasikov, international affairs journalist:

These weapons, cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles, according to the plan of the strategists of the West's aggressive bloc, are destined to supplement the already enormous nuclear missile arsenal of NATO on the West European Continent. The NATO arms build-up program envisages extensive purchases and production of thousands of items of new types of weaponry and combat equipment: missiles, artillery weapons, tanks, planes, ships and submarines.

Well, a legitimate question arises: Are the arms race and the relaxation of international tension compatible? Simple logic tells us no, they are not compatible. Meanwhile, as we can see, there are people in the West who pretend that they do not notice this simple truth. They assure everyone that they are striving to establish trust and to develop mutual understanding between peoples. At the same time they are urging their countries to build up their arms in the face of the allegedly intensifying Soviet threat, which is of course a myth, because in reality the threat to peace--moreover, not an imaginary one but a most real one--proceeds from those circles who are stubbornly trying to raise the level of military confrontation, moreover to raise it as high as possible.

Western Europe is increasingly turning into some kind of strategic foothills of the United States, and this creates a danger not only to the socialist countries but also to the West European states themselves, including--and I would like to stress this--West Germany, which is turning into some kind of American hostage.

The scale and rate of the West's rearmament have long since broken all records, including those of the time of the World War. We know that on the territory of the West European countries there are over 8,000 pieces of U.S. nuclear weaponry and over 3,000 delivery pieces for them. It would seem that it is time--high time--to begin serious talks about mutual reduction of arms, with strict observation of the principle of equal security for both sides.

Nevertheless, we see the NATO leaders discussing prospects of an opposite nature. The Pentagon wants in the coming years to deploy cruise missiles and new types of ballistic missiles which would be capable of hitting targets in all the socialist countries in Europe and in the European part of our country.

If these moves are indeed undertaken, we shall undoubtedly--and this must be clearly known--have to draw the appropriate conclusions for ourselves. Obviously, the Soviet Union, like all the socialist countries, would like a completely different development of events. It is in favor of the limitation and reduction of arms and in favor of talks on SALT III beginning after the SALT II treaty comes into effect.

The Soviet Union's goodwill was manifested in its decision unilaterally to reduce the numbers of its forces in central Europe, and this is not to mention its readiness to reduce, in comparison with the present level, the quantity of medium-range nuclear weapons based in the western areas of our country. The Soviet proposals for the further expansion of measures of trust in Europe are permeated with the same spirit.

At the present time the Soviet proposals are being studied by the governments of the Western powers. However, some people, as we know, without waiting for the final results of this study, are already trying to cast aspersions on the Soviet initiative, trying to belittle the significance of the USSR's new proposals and fighting for NATO to begin a new round in the nuclear missile arms race in Europe. The leaders of the Western powers should clearly and unambiguously tell the whole world what they want: real relaxation of international tension, or the further whipping-up of this tension and the continuation of the arms race.

ITALIAN, SPANISH CP HEADS MEET IN MADRID

LD101500 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, October 10, TASS--It is necessary to ensure unity of all democratic forces of West European countries, the left parties, the progressive organizations in resolving problems common for the working people of these countries. This objective was emphasized at a joint press conference, which was held in the Spanish capital by Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, and Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain. It was also noted that particular attention in the course of negotiations between them was paid to problems of relaxation of international tension, reduction of armaments, maintenance of peace and security in Europe.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES FRENCH BUSINESSMAN

LD101521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 5 October N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, received J. Forgeot, president of the French firm CREUSOT-LOIRE. A talk took place on questions of the development of business ties between Soviet foreign trade organizations and this firm and its participation in Soviet-French trade and economic cooperation.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES SPANISH DELEGATION OF BUSINESSMEN

LD102214 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 10, TASS--Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the Spanish Confederation of Employers' Organizations headed by the confederation's President Carlos Ferrero Salat. During the discussion held in a businesslike atmosphere, the sides discussed a number of issues pertaining to the development of economic relations between the USSR and Spain.

CORRECTION TO COVERAGE OF GREEK PRIME MINISTER'S USSR VISIT

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Further Coverage of Greek Prime Minister's Visit to USSR," published in the 5 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, G 1:

Sixth paragraph, line three should read: ...foreign minister of the USSR, and Konstandinos Karamanlis, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, and ... supplying dropped line.

DEVELOPMENTS IN KURDISH INSURGENCY IN IRAN NOTED

LD110711 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 10, TASS--After Shaykh Hoseyni, the religious leader of the Kurds, declared a general war against the central government's troops in Kurdistan, tension in this Iranian province increased again. The Kurdish insurgents, who retreated early in September to the Iranian-Iraqi frontier under pressure from government troops, are now trying to recapture their positions in Kurdish cities and villages.

As is reported by the Tehran TIMES, the insurgents destroyed on October 8 three trucks that were going to bases of government troops. Several hundred guerrillas attacked gendarme posts in the districts of Dowab, Nowzad, Sheykhan and Shustmi.

Islamic courts have executed about a hundred insurgents after clashes between the Kurdistan in August this year. Now, the Tehran TIMES reports, the insurgents threaten to shoot a great number of soldiers and members of militarized Moslem formations--"the Guards of the Islamic Revolution"--held as hostages, unless Sadeo Khakhali, chairman of Islamic courts in Kurdistan, is given up to them.

Brigadier General Shaykh Hoseyni, chief of the joint staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran, speaking in an interview with Radio Tehran, said that the General Staff intends to carry out shortly extensive plans for suppressing the Kurdish movement. Minister of the Interior Sabbaghian said, for his part that the government will "start a war" against the insurgents by sending troops from the cities to the mountains.

Ayatollah Qazem Shariat-Madari, prominent Iranian religious leader, criticized the government's actions against the Kurds. He said in Tehran TIMES interview that the war in Kurdistan which nobody needs would have never been started, if the central authorities had in good time given attention to the demands of the Kurdish people.

30 PEOPLE ARRESTED IN IRANIAN PORT FOLLOWING 'INCIDENTS'

LD101416 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 10, TASS--Thirty people were recently arrested in the Iranian port of Khorramshahr, according to Radio Iran. The arrests are connected with the incidents which occurred early in October in the province of Khuzistan, following which, according to official sources, 12 people died and 53 were wounded.

IRANIAN MINISTER LEAVES MOSCOW AFTER VISIT

LD101434 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 10, TASS--Iranian Minister of Energy 'Abbas Taj today left Moscow for Hungary. He was received the day before by Chairman of the Soviet Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Semen Skachkov. Discussed in the course of the talk were questions of Soviet-Iranian cooperation in energy.

LIBYAN AIR FORCE CHIEF TO VISIT USSR THIS MONTH

LD110809 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Forthcoming Visit"]

[Text] Col (S. Ferdzhani), commander of the Libyan Air Force, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of October 1979 at the invitation of Air Chief Marshal P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister.

RETURN OF USSR GOVERNMENT DELEGATION FROM YAR REPORTED

LD101505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A Soviet Government delegation headed by Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology, has returned to Moscow from Sana'a.

'ARAFAT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON VISIT TO TURKEY

LD070122 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Ankara, October 6, TASS--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has highly appreciated the Soviet Union's support for the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people and other national-liberation movements. At a press conference held here today, answering a question by TASS and Soviet radio correspondents, Yasir 'Arafat emphasized that close ties had been established between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Soviet Union. The relations of solidarity and fraternity are steadily developing. From the very beginning, he said, the Soviet Union has been backing the just struggle waged by the Arab Palestinian people. We are grateful to the Soviet Union for this aid and say about this with pride to our compatriots.

POLICY DOCUMENT OF SYRIAN PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL FRONT CITED

LD101045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Patriotic Course"]

[Text] Damascus, 3 October--Syria has steered a course toward resisting the anti-Arab plot and the policy of separate deals, a statement by the Syrian Progressive National Front [PNF] central leadership says. It relies on national unity, on the Arab countries' patriotic forces, on Arab solidarity, on the forces of peace and progress throughout the world and on the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

This course has caused bitterness in the camp of Syria's foreign and internal enemies, the document says. Using threats and open pressure, U.S. imperialism and its minions have tried to undermine the internal front in Syria. Under the false cover of Islamic slogans, U.S.-Israeli agents in the shape of the "Muslim brotherhood" have made a series of criminal attacks in the hope of weakening national unity. In this connection the PNF urges all citizens to be vigilant, to rebuff criminal elements, and to support the government's principled foreign policy course.

Touching on economic problems, the PNF confirms the primary of the state sector and stresses the need for further consolidation of its positions. With a view to democratizing the country's internal life the PNF central leadership points to the need to step up the role of the People's Council (parliament), the progressive national front, and the trade unions and public organizations.

MVD'S SHCHELOKOV REPLIES TO PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON LAW, ORDER

LD101045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Following Criticism": "Maintaining Order"]

[Text] The PRAVDA editorial "Maintaining Order" (27 September) raised questions of great importance for the practical implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving the Maintenance of Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Lawbreaking," USSR Minister of Internal Affairs N. Shchelokov states in reply.

The contents of the article were discussed at a session of the USSR MVD Collegium. The facts cited and the article's conclusions were objective and in full accordance with reality.

The collegium directed union and autonomous republic ministers of internal affairs and chiefs of Krayispolkom and internal affairs administrations to organize the in-depth study of the PRAVDA editorial in all subdivisions of internal affairs organs and to mobilize personnel to further improve the work of strengthening legality and law and order.

Main administrations and USSR MVD administrations were advised to closely examine the organization of the maintenance of public order in the cities mentioned in the article and to give local militia organs whatever methodological or practical help is needed.

The experience of organizing the maintenance of law and order in the cities of Moscow, Kiev, Novopolotsk and Volzhskiy will be summarized and recommended for general use.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH CP AKTIV MEETING

LD090946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of the republican party economic aktiv is in progress in Alma-Ata today. A report on the tasks in implementing the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improvement of the management mechanism and on tasks of party and state organs, and in implementing the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers' decision on improving planning and enhancing the effect of the management mechanism on raising efficiency and quality of work has been delivered by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party.

Thanks to the party's peace-loving, Leninist nationality policy, Comrade Kunayev said in particular, Kazakhstan has transformed its economy, science and culture beyond recognition. Suffice it to say that the annual volume of industrial production in the republic of the time when the victorious procession of Soviet 5-year plans began is now produced in Kazakhstan in 1 and 1/2 days.

Comrade Kunayev analyzed the practical situation in Kazakhstan's varied economy from the position of the new criteria and evaluations set forth in the party and government decisions. Here he devoted special attention to the fact that the results of today's work should also be examined according to such an important index as fulfillment of delivery quotas.

The new decisions of the party and government, Comrade Kunayev noted, provide us with a mighty stimulus making it possible to radically restructure work in order to reduce to the maximum the number of enterprises which do not fulfill the plan and to make the returns from each particular industry even better and more efficient.

LITHUANIAN MVD PARTY AKTIV DISCUSSES CRIME PREVENTION

LD040807 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 29 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[ELTA report: "To Strengthen Law and Order"]

[Text] A Lithuanian MVD party aktiv conference has been held to discuss the tasks of MVD organs in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work to Maintain Law and Order and Intensifying the Struggle Against Crime."

The report was delivered by Lithuanian MVD Minister Yu. Mikalauskas.

The conference was addressed by A. Buylis, chief of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department.

The party aktiv conference outlined measures for improving the work of MVD organs in the sphere of law and order.

TURKMEN PAPER RECOUNTS CAPTURE OF BORDER VIOLATOR

LD041117 [Editorial report LD] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 September publishes on page 4 under the headline "Skirmish in the Ravine" a 1,000-word report by Capt Yu. Zhukov describing the tracking down of a border violator by a group of border guards headed by Senior Lieutenant N.A. Mikhaylov at an unspecified point on the border. Zhukov tells how the border violator was eventually cornered in a ravine and apprehended:

"Private First Class Shostak realized from the dog's behavior that the violator was somewhere nearby. There he was; a man was running down below, in the hollow. Buran was straining at the leash. 'Shostak,' Lieutenant Meshcheryakov shouted, 'Let's go to the right and meet him at the way out of the ravine. Privates Taran and Kuznetsov, cover the rear....'

"They met almost face to face. Buran, let off the leash, was on the violator in a few bounds. A knife flashed in the sun--and the sheep dog was thrust back by a powerful blow in the side.

"'Halt, arms above your head,' the voice of private Sergey Taran rang out from behind. The man turned sharply and brandished his knife, but a warning shot into the air cooled his eagerness."

BRIEFS

KAZAKH ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES--On 5 October, by a decree of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium, the main administration for the supply of oil products under the Kazakh Council of Ministers has been transformed into the State Committee of the Kazakh SSR for the supply of oil products. [Text] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU]

BIRTHRATE RISE SEEN AS ESSENTIAL TO USSR MANPOWER NEEDS

LD101321 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Oct 79 p 12 LD

[V. Perevedentsev article under rubric "Commentary on Statistics": "We are Increasing With Every Year..."]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration report "On the Preliminary Results of the 1979 All-Union Census" contains important information on the growth and distribution of the country's population, urbanization, the population of all major cities and the sexual composition of the population. These results make it possible to judge the most significant trends in our population growth and development and some national economic and social achievements and problems.

Growth

In the 9 years between the 1970 and 1979 censuses the population of the Soviet Union increased by 20.7 million, reaching 262.4 million.

As we can see, the absolute growth is very considerable. It almost equals the entire population of such large countries as Romania or Yugoslavia, is double the population of Hungary and four times that of Denmark. The USSR population is constantly the third-largest in the world. The gap between our population and that of the United States--the world's fourth-largest in terms of population--is widening.

However, there is also another aspect. What are the trends in population growth? Let us take three periods--the fifties, the sixties and the seventies--and compare the average annual levels of absolute and relative growth.

Period	Annual Growth	
	Millions of People	Percentage
1951-1958	3.4	1.8
1959-1969	3.0	1.3
1970-1978	2.3	0.9

The growth dynamics are clear and expressive. But what lies behind them?

Population growth is determined by births and deaths. The "growth problem" is similar to the problems which we all remember perfectly well concerning the container with two pipes, through one of which water enters and through the other of which water leaves. What was the position with the demographic "pipes" in the three periods set out in the table?

In the fifties the number of births rose steadily and quickly, reaching 5.3 million in 1960. But the number of deaths fell steadily and quickly. The flow into the "container" increased while the outflow decreased.

The sixties were a time of a rapid increase in the number of births--down to 4.1 million per year in the period 1967-1969. This decrease was made up of two components--the relatively small number of people born in the war years and the decline in the average number of deaths began to increase, since the populations was aging and increasing in numbers. Thus the "inflow" was strongly reduced whereas the "outflow" increased.

Since 1970 the number of births has steadily risen. This is a result of the sharp increase in the number of young women. The large generation born in the fifties has reached the age of greatest fertility. In 1978 the "inflow" increased to 4.8 million, but the "outflow" also increased. Thus there was a decline in population growth in the seventies compared with the previous periods.

The census results confirmed in the best possible way the point made in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th Party Congress about the recent exacerbation of population problems.

The decline in the number of births in the sixties will be one cause of a reduction in the growth of labor resources in the eighties (another cause will be the large number of people born in the twenties then reaching pensionable age). The substantial increase in the number of births in the seventies is an extremely positive phenomenon from both demographic and economic viewpoints. The situation with regard to labor resources in the 13th 5-Year Plan (1991-1995), when those born in the seventies will begin work, will be substantially better than in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

What will happen to population growth in the eighties?

The relatively small generation born in the sixties will begin to enter the age of greatest fertility. This means that the number of children will decline if the present birthrate is maintained. It is necessary to increase substantially the average number of children per family in order to maintain the "inflow" at the present level.

As regards the "outflow" curve, it will undoubtedly climb again because there will be an increase in the population itself and in the general mortality rate, since the proportion of elderly people will increase.

It is essential to increase the birthrate. This is also necessary in order to prevent the formation of a new demographic "wave," that is, a sharp gradation in the numbers of people making up adjacent age groups. These waves have an extremely unfavorable effect both on the demographic processes themselves (disproportions arise among men and women of marriageable age and so forth) and on economic processes (sharp fluctuations occur in the growth of labor resources).

From the demographic viewpoint it would be preferable to speak not of population growth but of population reproduction, that is, of the process of replacing the parent generation with the child generation. However, this requires the census information on the population structure by sex and age--information which has not yet been published. So we will restrict ourselves to citing the latest demographic manual, which points out that the net coefficient of population reproduction in the USSR was 1.10 in 1975-1976 whereas it was 1.13 in 1969-1970 and 1.26 in 1958-1959. This means that in terms of population reproduction in the late fifties there were 126 children per 100 parents but in the mid-seventies only 110 children per 100 parents. The country's population reproduction remained expanded [rasshirennyy] but was already close to the basic [prostoy] level. A prolonged continuation of this rate of reproduction would insure a population growth in the country of 10 percent per generation, that is, in a period of 28-30 years. The only possible way to increase the reproduction and population growth rates is by increasing the birthrate. It is essential to take necessary steps to stimulate it. These measures must constitute the core of the "effective demographic policy" mentioned in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th congress.

As is known, one such measure provided for by the congress is the introduction of continuous, partially paid leave for mothers in the year after childbirth. The demographic effectiveness of this measure will depend on the scale of the partial payment. Undoubtedly other means of stimulating the birthrate are also essential and these must not be deferred. The census convincingly reaffirmed this point.

Drift to the South

Taking the union republics as a whole, in the 9 years between the censuses seven republics saw a small population growth and six republics a large population growth.

The RSFSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia were "notable" for having the lowest relative growth of 6 percent, Georgia and Latvia had a little more than 7 percent, Estonia had 8 percent and Lithuania 9 percent. Two republics--Moldavia and Kazakhstan--occupied an intermediate position with population growths of 11 percent and 13 percent respectively. A large growth was witnessed in Azerbaijan with 18 percent, Kirgizia with 20 percent, Armenia with 22 percent, Turkmenia 28 percent, Uzbekistan 30 percent and Tadzhikistan with 31 percent.

These differences in growth are basically linked with differences in the natural development of the population. However, in a number of instances the influence of interrepublic migration has also been substantial. Thus, in Latvia and Estonia migration accounted for most of the growth whereas in Georgia and Azerbaijan an outflow of population was noted. On the whole there was a highly substantial increase in the share of the country's population held by the Soviet Union's southern republics.

In the 9-year period the population of the six republics with the greatest relative growth increased from 27.4 million to 34.5 million, that is, by 7.1 million.

In 1970 some 11.3 percent, and in 1979 as many as 13.2 percent of the country's population was living in these relatively thinly populated republics. The drift is enormous. After all, 1 percent is 2.6 million people! These republics accounted for more than one-third--34.4 percent--of the country's total population growth.

The population "drift" to the south, primarily to Central Asia, is of great significance in population terms. These republics are providing an increasing portion of the growth in labor resources. As regards migration, however, the Central Asian population is not very mobile. Relatively few rural inhabitants there move to the cities and the indigenous inhabitants rarely migrate to other regions of the country. The proportion of the urban population in Central Asian republics is growing very slowly and in the past 9 years in Tadzhikistan it has even declined. Central Asia, particularly Tadzhikistan, now constitutes the most "rural" region of the country.

It is also undoubtedly true that most of the growth in labor resources in Central Asia is destined to be employed in that region's economy. It must be insured a preferential rate of economic development. Fortunately, this is one of the country's regions richest in natural resources, which recently have been assimilated intensively. This creates the preconditions for a sharp increase in employment in the national economy. Irrigation farming is expanding quickly and large, efficient hydroelectric stations, on whose basis territorial production complexes are being created, are being constructed. The best known example is the southern Tadzhik territorial production complex, comprising the unique Nurekskaya GES, a large aluminum plant and an electrochemical combine. However, these huge and efficient enterprises by themselves cannot employ many workers. Accelerated development of labor-intensive sectors of industry--the food sector, the light industry sector, machine building, instrument building and so forth--is essential there.

In our view, accelerated urbanization on that basis will be an important precondition for increasing the migrational mobility of the Central Asian population. Skilled city inhabitants are incomparably more mobile than the inhabitants of Central Asian villages, adapt more easily to living conditions in new places and more frequently stay in the places to which they have moved. The better people are prepared for industrial and generally urban kinds of work and for city life, the more successful will be the movement of labor resources to other regions of the country.

The Drift to the North

In absolute terms the population drift to the north is much smaller than that to the south, although relatively it is very great. This drift was the consequence not of heightened natural increase but of migration--the settlement of sparsely populated areas rich in natural resources.

The settlement of the Tyumen north is a most characteristic example of this. In just 9 years the population of the Khantl-Mansiyskiy and Yamalo-Nenetskiy national okrugs has risen from 351,000 to 727,000. In other words it has more than doubled. This is a result of the creation and rapid development of the country's main fuel base there, which now provides one-half of the oil extracted in the USSR and a significant part of the natural gas.

In the same period the population of the Yakutskaya ASSR has risen from 664,000 to 839,000, that is by 26 percent, Kamchatskaya Oblast, by 31 percent and Magadanskaya Oblast by 32 percent. The relative increase here was on a par with Central Asia. This is the result of the rapid development of industry, chiefly the extraction industry.

The population along the Baykal-Amur railroad, which passes through the northern part of Irkutskaya Oblast, Buryatskaya ASSR, Chitinskaya and Amurskaya oblasts and Khabarovskiy Kray, has increased many times over. The Baykal-Amur railroad zone cannot be highlighted in the "prelimiiary results...," although there is no doubt that the heightened population increase in the oblasts, the kray and the autonomous republic through which the line passes are the results of the construction of the line and of the start of work on the zone's national economic assimilation. The population shift to the north is evidence of the country's big successes in opening up the natural resources of this extensive region.

City and Countryside

Generally speaking, the country's rapid urbanization has continued in the seventies. In 9 years the urban population rose from 136 to 163.6 million, or by one fifth. The rural population fell from 105.7 to 98.8 million--a fall of 6.5 percent. The percentage of city dwellers rose during the 9-year period from 56 to 62. Compared with prewar times the correlation between urban and rural inhabitants has swung the other way: In 1940 city dwellers constituted 33 percent of the population and rural inhabitants constituted 67 percent.

Moreover, cities have grown chiefly at the expense of the rural population: Migration from the countryside and the conversion of rural population centers into urban population centers provided the cities with 15.6 million people--57 percent of the overall increase. The natural increase in the urban population over the same period was 12 million. It must be borne in mind, however, that this increase was produced to a significant extent by migrants from the countryside. The new arrivals in the cities are chiefly young, single people who quickly acquire families and children.

The most urbanized republics at the moment are Estonia, where city dwellers constitute 70 percent of the population; Russia--69 percent; Latvia-68 percent; Armenia--66 percent; the Ukraine and Lithuania--61 percent. The least urbanized are Tadzhikistan--35 percent; Kirgizia and Moldavia--39 percent; and Turkmenia--48 percent.

In the country as a whole the proportion of city dwellers has risen by 6 points--from 56 to 62 percent. In Belorussia, however, it has risen by twice as much--42 to 55. There were above-average increases also in Lithuania--11 points; in Russia, Armenia and Moldavia--7 points. In Tadzhikistan the proportion of city dwellers dropped; there was no change in Turkmenia; in Kirgizia it increased by just 2 points, from 37 to 39 percent; in Azerbaijan it increased by 3 points. The size of the urban population increase is dictated by the cities' need for extra manpower. In almost all parts of the country the employment of urban labor resources in the national economy is very high, and it has not changed substantially in the 9 years between censuses.

The migration of the rural population is another matter. What processes are present here?

In 9 years the rural population has fallen by 6.9 million, while in the 11 years between the 1959 and 1970 censuses it fell by only 3.1 million. The biggest absolute drop in the rural population was in Russia--6.7 million, and in the Ukraine--2.2 million. However, the RSFSR is very extensive and multifaceted. In some parts the rural population increased. But in 24 oblasts the rural population fell by more than 20 percent. The biggest drop was in Orlovskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts--30 and 28 percent.

On the other hand, the rural population of Tadzhikistan increased by 36 percent; Turkmenia by 28 percent; Uzbekistan by 21 percent; Kirgizia by 18 percent and Azerbaijan by 11 percent.

There is frequent mention of the need to reduce the number of people migrating from the countryside to the cities. But the crux of the problem is not that too many people are leaving the countryside but that in the main they are leaving places where there is a shortage of agricultural manpower and are frequently staying in areas where there is surplus labor. Unfortunately, methods of "tying" rural youth to the countryside have not born significant fruit. Under present conditions the best and most effective way of reducing the number of people migrating from areas with inadequate labor resources would be to give every incentive to migration from areas where there is a surplus rural population.

From the viewpoint of population migration all the parts of the country constitute a system of "communicating vessels." Say a young weaver goes from Kalininskaya Oblast to Dushanbe and takes up a job at the textile combine: That place cannot be occupied by a rural Tadzhik girl. The following movements occur in Kalininskaya Oblast: The weaver is replaced by a young woman from a vocational and technical school, and her place is filled by a rural girl from not far away who has completed the eighth grade. But when this girl's contemporary returns to his native village from the army, he will have no one to marry and he too will leave for the city.

Unfortunately, there are frequent cases where in areas of large surplus rural population, which have an extremely low migratory mobility anyway, schoolchildren are prompted to come out with an "all the class into our own kolkhoz" initiative, although there is not enough work for the existing kolkhoz members. It would be much more worthwhile to adopt an "all the class to the construction site" or "all the class to the city vocational and technical school" initiative.

The more the rural inhabitants of, say, Central Asia, take to the cities, the fewer young people, perhaps, the Russian Non-Chernozem countryside will lose.

Concentration of City Dwellers

It has long been known that there is an increasing tendency for the population to congregate in the big cities and conurbations. The new census not only confirms this but reveals something new: For the first time in the country's history the absolute increase in the population of big cities was greater than the increase in the population as a whole. At the time of the census the population of big cities was 96.6 million and was 21 million more than in the 1970 census (remember that the population as a whole increased by 20.7 million).

In 1970 the country had 222 big (with populations of more than 100,000) cities. Their total population has increased by 20 percent in 9 years. The cities which had populations of between 200,000 and 300,000 in 1970 (there were 39) were the fastest growers--their population increased by 27 percent. But the biggest cities continued to grow very quickly too.

Some 50 new big cities emerged in the 9-year period, which gives us a total of 272 big cities. Our country has long had more big cities than any other country in the world. The USSR is truly a country of big cities. The biggest absolute population increases were in the country's major cities: Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tashkent, Minsk.... The number of cities with a population of 1 million or over rose from 10 to 18, and the total is now 20 since two more rapidly growing cities--Kazan and Perm--had almost reached the million-mark (993,000 and 999,000 respectively) at the time of the census.

In the 9-year period the cities of Minsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Tbilisi, Odessa, Chelyabinsk, Donetsk, Yerevan and Omsk reached the million-mark. The capitals of all the Transcaucasian republics now have populations of 1 million or over, and the second city of 1 million inhabitants has emerged in Siberia.

One of the most dynamic cities in the country was Tolyatti: During the 9-year period its population doubled from 251,000 to 502,000. An even faster grower was Naberezhnyye Chelny on the Kama, where a complex of plants was set up in the seventies to produce KamAZ heavy trucks. In early 1970 it had a population of only 38,000, which rose to 301,000 in 1979, an almost eightfold increase!

It is notable that fast-growing young cities generally have outstanding prerequisites for further expansion. In particular, they are notable for an especially "youthful" population, which means that a high natural population increase is very typical.

As a whole the "preliminary results of the 1979 all-union population census" are indicative of the country's substantial economic and social achievements in the 9 years between censuses. But, at the same time, the census reaffirmed unfavorable changes in the processes of population increase and reproduction, demonstrated once again the deterioration in the demographic situation mentioned at the 25th CPSU Congress, and confirmed the need to resolutely encourage an increase in the birthrate. Attention must be paid to this also in view of the fact that it is the relatively small generation born in the sixties that is approaching marriageable age. There are also very significant migration problems. They demand the elaboration of an effective migration policy.

Further publication of census results will show a tremendous rise in the population's educational standard, a substantial change in the population's social and vocational structures and many other positive changes about which at the moment we know only on the basis of current statistics.

CSA: GRAIN HARVEST 91 PERCENT COMPLETE

LD101735 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to the Central Statistical Administration, grain has been cut on over 91 percent of the area allocated for it. Grain has been threshed in this area on the whole.

The potato harvest is ending, as is harvesting of long-fiber flax. Sowing of winter grain is nearly complete; it has been sown on 38 million hectares of land, which is 93 percent of the plan.

Further Details

LD101840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today reported that by 8 October grain crops and pulses had been reaped on more than 113.5 million hectares. This is more than 90 percent of the areas producing these crops. For 98 percent of these areas grain has been threshed. At many farms equipment and transport is being used round the clock. The Ipatovo method and other progressive technologies for harvesting and hauling produce from the fields are being used widely. Harvesting of other crops is continuing.

Sowing of winter grain is drawing to a close.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 10 OCTOBER

LD110632 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Altayskiy Kray the last combines have left the fields. Grain crops have been completely threshed on almost 5 million hectares, and kray elevators have received almost 3 million tons of grain. (0100 GMT)

In Primorskiy Kray soya harvesting has begun. Nearly 150,000 hectares were sown with soya in the kray, about one-fourth of the entire crop area. (0130 GMT)

In Karagandinskaya Oblast grain harvesting has been completed in unusually short time on an area of more than 1 million hectares. In Kurskaya Oblast to date 1 million hectares of winter fallow has been plowed, 90 percent of the total. (0900 GMT)

Some 3.6 million tons of cotton have now been sent to collection points in all the cotton-growing republics. This is 40 percent of the total planned harvest. Last year considerably more cotton was gathered by this time. Unfavorable weather in spring and summer has retarded ripening, and in the Central Asian republics not all bolls have opened by any means. This has obstructed the widespread use of machinery. So far only two-thirds of the available machinery is in action. (1300 GMT)

In Turkmenia cotton harvesting is accelerating. Farmers have sent 500,000 tons of raw cotton to procurement points to date. (1400 GMT)

In Primorskiy Kray rice production is expected to reach 400,000 tons by 1990. In order to achieve this it is necessary to develop 90,000 hectares of irrigated land devoted to rice and to build many state farms. (1410 GMT)

Aleksandr Ivanovich Zholobov, head of the Main Directorate of Land Husbandry of the Ministry of Agriculture, stresses that grain harvesting, now being completed, has in the main been carried out with optimum time and good quality. The grain area not yet harvested amounts to 2 million hectares lying in Siberia and Kazhakstan. (1900 GMT)

RSFSR AGRONOMIST DISCUSSES EXPANDED SOYBEAN CULTIVATION

LD102124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] Soybean harvesting has begun. This highly albuminous oil-bearing crop plays an important role not only in the resolution of the fodder problem but also in food, medicinal and other branches of industry.

In this connection, merited agronomist of the RSFSR Petr Akimovich Zabaznyy said, in a recorded statement: "The main sowing of soybeans in our country takes place in the Far East, particularly in Amurskaya Oblast, where the soil and climatic conditions are favorable to cultivation of this crop. Scientific information indicates that soybeans can be successfully cultivated in the North Caucasus, the Lower Volga Region, in the Southwest Ukraine, in Moldavia, in the republics of Central Asia and in the Transcaucasus, both on irrigated lands and on unirrigated land having some moisture. In all of these regions, with the exception of the republics of Central Asia, the sowing of soybean this year has been somewhat expanded in comparison to last year. However, it is insufficient and does not meet the potential for these regions.

"The interests of the national economy demand a significant increase in the production of soybeans, which provide an inexpensive plant albumen. Many farms are planning to expand the planting of soybeans next year. For this reason seeds are being planted and during the winter the necessary cadres will be trained. In a number of republics specialized farms are being set up for the cultivation of soybeans. Science has been called upon to insure production of new varieties which ripen more rapidly and produce a higher yield, and also to recommend the most rational technology for the cultivation of soybeans in new regions, particularly in the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus."

WINTER SOWING COMPLETED IN UKRAINE

AU101037 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The republic's farmers completed winter crop sowing today. The area sown has totaled 11.5 million hectares. Crop tending has begun in a number of rayons.

TRANSPORTATION OF SUGARBEETS DELAYED IN UKRAINE

LD101224 [Editorial report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 9 October carries the "Rural News" program presented by Semen Astakhov, in which an unidentified reporter interviews (Vuvy), chief of the Ukrsakharprom, the Ukrainian Sugar Industry, for 3 minutes on the sugar harvest.

(Vuvy) praises some individual farms for their good work, but criticizes some areas for lagging behind, adding that "in Kharkhovskaya Oblast, farms hurried the harvest along when there was no need, and they lost quite a lot of sugar because the beets would have grown bigger."

(Vuvy) continues: "The real misfortune is that hundreds of thousands of tons of ripe roots have piled up on the fields with the risk that they will freeze and be quite useless as raw material. It's the same picture in Sumskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Odesskaya and some other oblasts."

Continuing, (Vuvy) says that "we are worried about the transportation of processed sugar. More than 1 million tons have already been produced and the warehouses are overflowing, but railroad cars are not being brought along properly in order to take it away. In some places, open spaces are being prepared to keep the sugar, and this, of course, is not the best method of keeping it. In September alone the railways of Odessa and Lvov fell short by 2,000 railroad cars in their supply to us."

Here, Astakhov mentions that the lag between digging up roots and taking them away from the fields has occurred in the RSFSR: in Voronezhskaya, Kurskaya, Belgorodskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts. He says he thinks these oblasts, too, could "use" (Vuvy's) "advice."

Astakhov adds that he has telephoned the Ministry of Railways about Odessa and Lvov. The reply he received was that, indeed, not enough railroad cars had been supplied for sugar transportation because of the accelerated transportation of vegetables and potatoes.

He concludes by saying that the accelerated transportation of sugar from warehouses will start in "the next few days."

BRIEFS

AMURSKAYA OBLAST GRAIN DELIVERY--Amurskaya Oblast has successfully fulfilled its increased socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state by delivering 475,000 tons of grain against the 318,000 tons called for by the plan. The oblast delivered 458,000 tons of grain to the state above the 5-year plan during the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan period. The oblast has exceeded its plans for the procurement of wheat, barley, oats and buckwheat, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes have enough seed grain. Tambovskiy Rayon alone has delivered 104,000 tons of grain to the state, which totals two annual plans. Efforts are now being directed at organized completion of soybean harvesting and preparations for livestock wintering. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 10 Oct 79 OW]